

A Challenge to Haig

West Germans Question Value of NATO Exercises

By Drew Middleton
NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (NYT) — The first serious challenge to the military authority of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in the 39-year history of the treaty has evoked sharp counterattacks from military and diplomatic sources on both sides of the Atlantic.

West Germany's defense minister, Hans Apel, on Monday called in his top advisers to discuss possible reductions in the scope of the annual autumn military exercises

that are the climax of NATO's military training each year.

Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., supreme allied commander, is convinced that the exercises are essential if the alliance is to offer a credible conventional deterrent to the forces of the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies in Eastern Europe.

U.S. and British sources emphasized that one aspect of the exercises, the reinforcement by airlift of the Seventh Army and the British Army of the Rhine, was a direct re-

sponse to German fears a decade ago that Vietnam and Ulster would siphon off too many troops from West Germany's defense.

Mr. Apel's complaint is that the annual autumn exercises are now an intolerable burden on the West German people. This year they caused extensive property damage and killed at least a dozen civilians and soldiers, most of them in traffic accidents.

Some critics, such as Munich's Sueddeutsche Zeitung, have called the exercises "Haig's maneuver

curse." Others related them to the general's supposed presidential aspirations.

In this year's exercise, 13,000 U.S. troops were flown to West Germany and a Marine Corps brigade was landed in the Sibeland Islands. Allied officers value such operations for the training they provide troops and the Air Force's Military Airlift Command and as tangible evidence of U.S. capability to support its allies in a confrontation or in the event of a Warsaw Pact attack.

Within the last seven years, U.S. airlift capability has become one of the most important, and controversial, elements in NATO's military strategy. If it is to work in a crisis, Air Force and Army officers believe, then it must be rehearsed in strength annually.

Until now the exercise — called Reforger, an acronym for Return of Forces to Germany — has had wide political and military support in NATO. This year's operations, which involved about 400,000 U.S. and allied ground, air and sea forces, were regarded as average in size and successful in demonstrating readiness.

Haig Goal

The readiness of NATO forces to sustain forward forces in contact with an enemy is a chief goal of Gen. Haig's training program and was accepted as such by NATO members at a meeting in Washington in June.

U.S. and British sources are inclined to believe that Mr. Apel's action is due to the intricacies of the intraparty struggle within the ruling Social Democratic Party in Bonn. He is regarded as an able and ambitious politician who wants to win the support of the party's extreme left wing, which has long opposed the concept of an effective NATO defense in West Germany.

Mr. Apel, Washington sources noted, did not raise the issue of the exercises when he conferred with U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown in Brussels last week.

Nor has Bonn made any formal protest to NATO or the United States about the exercises. Pentagon sources added that the casualties and damages to German property, estimated at from \$3.5 million to \$5 million, were lower than in any comparable exercise.

White House to 'Observe' Technology Export Deals

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (WP) — The White House has decided to involve itself in the process that leads to approval or denial of technological export licenses to Communist nations.

"This makes eminent sense to us and is something that is long overdue," said an aide to President Carter. "Too often, the White House got involved in these licenses after the alarm bells went off, when it was almost too late and a federal case was being made of it."

The aide said he was referring to recent requests to export a Univac computer and Dresser Industries oil-drilling equipment to the Soviet Union. The Univac license, which would have gone to Tass, the Soviet news agency, was denied. The Dresser deal was approved.

The new White House role is spelled out in Presidential Review Memorandum 31, a summarized version of which is being circulated in Capitol Hill. The White House Office of Science and Technology Policy and the National Security Council will act as "observers" in all technology-related export-license requests by Communist nations.

Unequal Treatment
The memorandum points out that the Communist bloc will continue to be treated unequally. Poland and Romania will get "more favorable" treatment and Hungary

U.K. Company
Makes Airbus
Decision Official
LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP) — The state-owned British Aerospace Corp. formally announced today its participation in the European Airbus consortium with France and West Germany.

British Aerospace will join Aerospatiale of France and Deutsche Airbus of West Germany on Jan. 1, taking on equal voting rights.

Terms of the agreement, which were outlined by the French Transport Ministry last Tuesday, include the investment of \$50 million as Britain's share of Airbus Industries assets.

The announcement said British investment in the European aerospace firm will build to \$250 million (\$500 million) by 1983. It said protracted discussions about British membership, since the initialing of a tentative agreement in August, was caused by a British Airways decision to buy rival U.S.-made planes, possibly jeopardizing the future market for Airbus passenger liners.

Although engineers weighed proposals to build a "people mover" computerized transit system to move passengers, they delayed that decision because of concern about the reliability of such systems at the Dallas-Fort Worth Regional Airport and elsewhere. However, the elevated roadway was designed so that such a transit system could be added later.

Geneva's HOTEL DU RHONE

Quai Turrettini, 1201 Geneva, Tel.: 022/31 98 31, Telex: 22213.



ANGLE PARKING — B.J. Goodfellow, 34, and his brother Cory, 24, were rescued unharmed from this car in Lynnwood, Wash., after they went for a short but exciting ride that began when their mother left the motor running when she stepped away for a moment. One of the children set the car in gear, and it rolled 60 feet down a driveway, crashed through a fence and fell down a 25-foot embankment, landing atop another car, which was not occupied.

UAW Announces Support Of Carter Inflation Plan

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (WP) — The United Auto Workers yesterday joined the Teamsters in giving qualified support to President Carter's anti-inflation program as administration officials voiced satisfaction with initial business and labor cooperation.

But a third major union, the International Association of Machinists, indicated that it would follow through on earlier threats to disregard the 7-percent wage guideline in negotiating new contracts.

Voluntary Program

The president's program calls for a 7-percent limit on wage increases and a less specific price standard to bring the overall inflation rate down from 8 percent to less than 6.5 percent next year. Although it includes some government sanctions, the program is voluntary and thus heavily dependent on union and corporate cooperation.

The UAW, in a statement issued by President Douglas Fraser after a meeting of its executive board in Detroit, embraced the goals of the program but called for flexibility in carrying it out, including recognition of productivity gains made by auto workers.

By implication, this would mean a ceiling of higher than 7 percent for UAW members. "There are numerous aspects of the president's voluntary program that remain unclear," Mr. Fraser said, "but the UAW is hopeful that the plan can be administered in an equitable manner that achieves the goal of reducing inflation."

Rebates Endorsed

Mr. Fraser endorsed Mr. Carter's proposal for tax rebates to reward workers for compliance and called for a special post-election session of Congress to enact it.

"We will know well in advance of the crucial negotiating periods whether or not it [the inflation program] is succeeding," he added, implying that the union's cooperation will depend on what happens between now and next summer.

The inflation package also drew support from the federal reserve chairman, William Miller, who described it as a "balanced, concerted and sustained program to fight inflation."

Still to be heard from is the AFL-CIO, whose executive council will meet Tuesday to formulate a response.

U.K. Worried
By Dwindling
Red Deer Herd
NOTTINGHAM, England, Oct. 27 (Reuters) — There is concern over the dwindling number of red deer which Robin Hood is said to have hunted in Sherwood Forest.

The deer number about 20 due to environmental changes, including new housing, poaching and deaths in road accidents.

One of the forest's estate managers, R.P.H. McFerran, said: "There is now such concern about the dwindling number that we have been thinking of catching a few to set up a red deer park sanctuary in which they could breed and multiply."

Price of Gas in Israel
Is Increased by 24%
TEL AVIV, Oct. 27 (Reuters) — The cost of gasoline in Israel has been increased by 24 percent in a move regarded as certain to lead to a general price increase.

The price of high-octane gasoline rose yesterday from 38 cents a liter to 47 cents (\$1.43 a gallon to \$1.77).

PARIS-BRINDISI-PATRAS-ATHENS

Train and Ship Service

FOR MORE DETAILS CALL: LONDON 498 076, 402 444 - PARIS 742 224, 588 030

COLOGNE 25 511, FRANKFURT 24 986 - ZURICH 228 728, 211 061 - BERLIN 25 044

GENEVA 23 16 11, 21 11 11 - MILAN 80 851 - BRUSSELS 52 78 50, 51 33 58

ROME 47 41 41, 47 55 41 - AMSTERDAM 24 16 17 - ATHENS 323 038, 321 411, 321 633

IGNATIA-APPIA-CASTALIA-ESPRESSO OLIVIA

While Negotiations Continue

N.Y. Press-Manning Issue Delegated to Factfinder

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (UPI) — The New York Times, the Daily News and the striking pressmen's union, unable to agree on the number of employees required to man the presses, today agreed to let a factfinder resolve the issue while they continue negotiating other issues in the 79-day-old strike.

The two sides scheduled another negotiating session following a meeting of the Allied Printing Trades Council, a coalition of newspaper trade unions.

They agreed to compromise on the crucial issue of manpower levels early this morning during a 14-hour negotiating session.

Although the parties agree in principle on a solution, resolution of the issue has been held up for several weeks because the two sides could not agree on the minimum number of pressmen needed to operate each press.

Theodore Kheel, adviser to the APTC and de facto mediator in the talks, said that both sides agreed to submit the issue to an impartial factfinder, who will make a decision binding on all parties.

"This is not arbitration," Mr. Kheel said. "This is factfinding to a conclusion."

He predicted that the talks "will proceed relatively quickly" with the morning issue out of the way.

Necessary Accommodation

William Kennedy, president of the pressmen's union, called the tentative agreement "an accommodation that had to be made."

Joseph Barletta, vice president and general manager of the News, said: "We're very pleased that we seem to have found a way to resolve the manning issue."

Mr. Kheel said that a factfinder, who would be "selected through a process the parties agree on," would compare press-room manning at the Newark (N.J.) Star-Ledger and the Times to determine the exact number of men that are employed at both plants.

Resolution of the issue has been stalled because the two morning papers and the pressmen have been unable to agree on the number of journeymen who perform similar duties at the News, The Times, the Star-Ledger and the Long Island newspaper, Newsday, the major suburban competitors of the New York City papers.

A number of other issues, and negotiations with three other unions, still have to be settled before the two papers can resume publication.

Murdoch Charges Conspiracy

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (UPI) — The publisher of the New York Post, Rupert Murdoch, charged

yesterday that there "appears to be a conspiracy" between the publishers of the city's other major dailies and several unions, and that the new morning newspaper he hoped to publish, the Daily Sun, may not appear.

The Australian publishing magnate assailed Douglas LaChance, president of the drivers union, saying: "The debut of the Daily Sun has been delayed, perhaps permanently, because of discriminatory and unwarranted demands by LaChance."

Mr. LaChance, he said, "has sought to impose a method of distribution upon the Daily Sun that is impractical and economically unfeasible."

"There appears to be a conspiracy among the drivers union, some members of the Allied Printing Trades Council, the Daily News and The New York Times to prevent the emergence of the Daily Sun by saddling it with oppressive cost arrangements amounting to millions of additional dollars," Mr. Murdoch said.

Mr. LaChance said: "My reaction is to laugh. All we did was to attempt to negotiate a competitive contract. Maybe he thought I'd give him a better deal."

Mr. Murdoch, who withdrew the Post from a publishers' alliance and settled separately with the striking newspaper unions Oct. 5, had sought to have the Sun on the streets by last Tuesday.



Now you have the opportunity to buy fine quality diamonds and diamond jewelry for investment, gifts or personal use from the leading first source diamond company at the diamond centre of the world. Contact us for full information or visit us.

IDS

International Diamond Sales

Head Office: 50-52 Hoveniersstraat, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium. Tel: 031-31 77 64. Telex: 33335 IDS-B

London Salon: The Savoy Hotel, The Strand, London WC2R 0BP. Tel: 01 573 42 43

(All Diamonds Guaranteed By Certificate)

NEW YORK'S
HOTEL CARLYLE
MADISON AVENUE AT 76TH ST., NEW YORK 10021
CABLE: THE CARLYLE NEW YORK
TELEX: 620692

FRANCE
for COMPLETE ALL-DAY IMMERSION IN FRENCH, there's only ONE
INSTITUT DE FRANCAIS
It's in Villefranche-sur-Mer, on the Riviera
Next available 4-week course starts Nov. 20, Jan. 3, and all year. For beginners, intermediate or advanced. All ages. Leading and 2 meals included.
Apply: INSTITUT DE FRANCAIS - 128 - 22Avm. General-Ledard - 06230 Villefranche-sur-Mer. Tel: (93) 80.86.61

AUSTRIA
SALZBURG INTERNATIONAL PREPARATORY SCHOOL
A co-educational American boarding school in Europe's most beautiful city. Grades 9-12 & PG. High academic standards. Extensive travel, skiing and cultural programs.
For catalog write: S.I.P.S., Moosstrasse 106, A-5020 Salzburg, Austria

GREAT BRITAIN
ST GODRIC'S SECRETARIAL AND LANGUAGE COLLEGE
Resident and Day Students.
2 ARKWRIGHT ROAD, LONDON, NW3 6AD.
TEL: 01-435 9831.

U.S.A.
COLLEGE DEGREES BY MAIL
Bachelor's, master's, doctorates. Legal, inexpensive, fast.
Free details: Dr. John Boer, 2150 Franklin Street Dept. 62422 Oakland, California 94612.

UN Post Blames N. Korea for Tunnel to South

PANMUNJOM, South Korea, Oct. 27 (AP) — The UN Command in Korea, after uncovering another tunnel across the demilitarized zone, today accused North Korea of digging it for offensive military purposes.

The tunnel, the third discovered since 1974, was about 73 meters below the surface and extended east across the military demarcation line into South Korea, only about 40 kilometers from Seoul, the command said.

Speaking for the command at the 391st military armistice commission meeting here, U.S. Vice Admiral Warren Hamm Jr. told the North Koreans that there could be no other reason for such tunnels "other than to infiltrate your troops into the Republic of Korea, and this can only be construed as an aggressive act."

The chief North Korean delegate to the meeting, Maj. Gen. Han Ju Kyong, said that tunnels are of little use in modern war and that no one with a reasonable frame of mind could think of digging such a tunnel for military purposes. He said that the accusation was a fabrication designed to rationalize the illegal occupation of South Korea by U.S. forces.

Italy City Destruction Forecast; Many Citizens Plan Short Trips

FERRARA, Italy, Oct. 27 (AP) — No one openly admits to be scared by a purported 16th century prophecy that this north Italian city will be destroyed by a huge ball of fire tomorrow. But many have been making arrangements to spend the weekend in the countryside.

"Not because we trust the prophecy but because weather is sunny and countryside trattorie [restaurants] cook excellent mushrooms in this period," Leda Torregiani, a Ferrara resident, explained.

Hundreds of other Ferrara residents were known to be planning similar trips tomorrow.

Nobody seems to know how it all started, but the impending disaster has become the major gossip in shops, public places and cafes here in the last few days.

A friend of a friend's friend reported that Nostradamus, the 16th century astrologer whose prophecies are listed in his book "Centuries," might have predicted destruction of Ferrara by a ball of fire for Oct. 28.

Nostradamus' prestige was boosted recently when interpreters of his book reported that he had correctly predicted the election of the two latest popes.

Nostradamus had predicted that the current pope would be a non-Italian and his name would begin with a V. Polish Cardinal Karol Wojtyla was elected pope Oct. 16. His last name is pronounced in Polish with V, and at the time of Nostradamus' predictions there was no W.

Experts who checked on predictions in "Centuries" do not subscribe to the theory of an impending disaster in Ferrara. "Yet, one can never know," a local photographer said, "I guess everybody will be laughing Sunday when the scare is over."

JP Kial SA

Toward Mideast Peace

Not without some jostling, the negotiation of an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty is proceeding apace. Jimmy Carter personally helped negotiate the compromise draft that both governments have now approved, Israel with certain amendments; Egypt demands some alterations, too. In gaining Cabinet approval of the draft, as in the Knesset vote terminating the Sinai settlements, Menachem Begin has been ready to put the drive for peace ahead of political loyalties cemented over 40 years. The two negotiating teams are again back at full strength in Washington, and they hope to complete a treaty by the anniversary of Anwar Sadat's Jerusalem visit on Nov. 19.

It is a three-level charade. First, the Israeli announcement was entirely political, and, given that only a handful of those Israelis claiming a right to settle in the West Bank actually wish to live there, it may not lead to any new settlers. Second, the protests are also political, and there is no reason to think that progress toward an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty will be slowed. Finally, the logic of events will in time almost certainly produce an accommodation on the West Bank anyway. This is likely, no matter whether Israel makes provocative remarks on settlements or Palestinians decry Camp David or King Hussein holds himself aloof, as all are doing now.

That is, in our view, the proper and positive context in which to view the latest flap over Israeli settlement in the West Bank. Mr. Begin, to keep his opposition from spoiling the treaty with Egypt, wanted to show there was no literal or direct linkage between Israel's decision to evacuate the Sinai and its determination to hold on to the West Bank and Gaza, under new conditions, pending future negotiations. Evidently, he also wanted to report politically to statements U.S. diplomats have made to Jordan and West Bank Palestinians to draw them into those later talks. Both purposes were served by his announcement that Israel will expand some existing West Bank settlements. The State Department pronounced itself "deeply disturbed."

The really important development right now has to do with the attitude not of Israel or Egypt, but of Saudi Arabia, Egypt's principal patron and banker. The Saudis, it appears, are coming around to a position of support for Mr. Sadat's peace policy. They're keeping the money flowing and trying to restrain attacks by other Arabs. They have just agreed, for the first time in 30 years, to let Israeli Arabs make the pilgrimage to Mecca. That is inadequate to those who insist upon nice, neat, hard edges on their politics. But it will be of great help to Mr. Sadat in standing up to the more radical Arabs' attempts to drag him down. The peace process, in brief, continues to move ahead.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other U.S. Opinion

Gifted Children

In recent years, the federal government has taken a series of belated steps to identify, encourage and nurture extremely bright children. In 1972, Congress set up the Federal Office for the Gifted and Talented, which has received \$2.5 million a year since 1976. Another \$6 million is channelled to gifted-pupil programs through other federal agencies. But measured against other educational appropriations, those sums are far from overwhelming.

There are many explanations for the half-hearted approach. . . . For one thing, young geniuses and their parents don't form a sizeable constituency. For another, efforts to identify gifted children conjure up dark visions of totalitarian "brain-farming." And finally, egalitarian-minded Americans. . . . are often simply uncomfortable with the fact that nature deals some children a dramatically better hand than others.

Fortunately, there are signs that such attitudes may be on the wane. A House-Senate conference committee in Washington has proposed increasing appropriations for gifted-children programs by more than 500 percent. The legislative change, of course, ought to be accompanied by a realization on the part of educators that the compassionate ends of "special" and "adaptive" education apply to the gifted as well as the deprived.

— From the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

Neutron Bomb Backed

The president is still reserving judgment about deploying the neutron bomb, but at least he has decided to get started on building it. For which small favor, we ought to be grateful.

The neutron bomb is not really a bomb; it is a warhead for short-range missiles and artillery shells. It is a nuclear weapon, but it has far less explosive effect — blast and heat — than conventional nukes. So it does less damage to the area in which it detonates.

This new warhead is made to order to deter — and to stop, if need be — the sort of armored blitz the Soviet Red Army has always favored for its offensives.

Therefore, quite understandably, the Soviet propaganda industry launched a worldwide campaign to portray this as an unthinkable weapon, too terrible to contemplate, let alone build.

Not so understandable, but at least predictable, was the next step: Leftist spokesmen around the world trooped right along with this Soviet lead, wagging their tails behind them. . . . Not at all understandable — indeed, downright incredible — was the earlier decision of our own commander in chief to bow to this self-serving, Soviet-led propaganda move and put off a buildup of the new and effective antitank defense for Western Europe.

With 40,000 tanks and armored infantry carriers to match, the Soviets now have the armored might to overrun Europe with one quick thrust. The neutron warhead gives the

West a way to stop such a blitz. And when that warhead is built and deployed, it will give the Soviet brass pause, should they be tempted to launch such an attack.

— From the Dallas Morning News.

On Storing A-Wastes

An interagency review group commissioned by President Carter concludes that nuclear wastes can be safely stored underground.

That is not news to anyone familiar with the research done by government and private groups in the 33 years since the first atomic bomb was exploded.

The plan is to inject nuclear wastes into geologic formations which have been stable for millions of years. The review notes there will be problems involved in such underground storage, however. Not technical problems, but political problems.

The reviewers said public consensus will be essential to the success of nuclear waste storage and therefore called for extensive public review of scientific information.

That is a reasonable approach. But it contains a basic problem. Consensus does not mean 100 percent agreement. The existence of a minority dedicated to stopping nuclear power development guarantees a fight to stop the disposal of nuclear wastes underground.

No means of disposal will satisfy this group, which contends nuclear wastes can't be stored safely. . . . The problem is not how to store the wastes but how to deal with a minority that refuses to accept the decision of the majority.

— From the Tulsa World.

Indexing Tax Rates

Following on the heels of such politically specialized terms as "sunset laws" and "zero-based budgeting," another word with governmental overtones has moved onto the scene.

Our reference is to "indexing" or "indexation," by which is meant, in its most familiar connotations, the gearing of tax rates to fluctuations of inflation. The purpose behind this recommended linkage is to prevent a taxpayer's being penalized by being forced into a higher tax bracket.

This example is being cited by congressional backers of indexation: a family of four with a 1977 income of \$15,000 would need \$16,200 in 1978 just to keep pace with the inflated cost of living. But the higher income, by putting the wage-earner into a higher tax bracket, would boost his tax obligation by \$260, representing an outright loss.

The idea is picking up steam in Congress, but has some obstacles to overcome before it becomes incorporated into law, if indeed it does. Among them is the fear. . . . it would produce unacceptable revenue losses.

The concept has considerable merit, especially with respect to its application to income taxes. . . . The process is not as simple as some proponents would have us believe, but it certainly deserves careful consideration.

— From the Columbia, S.C., State.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

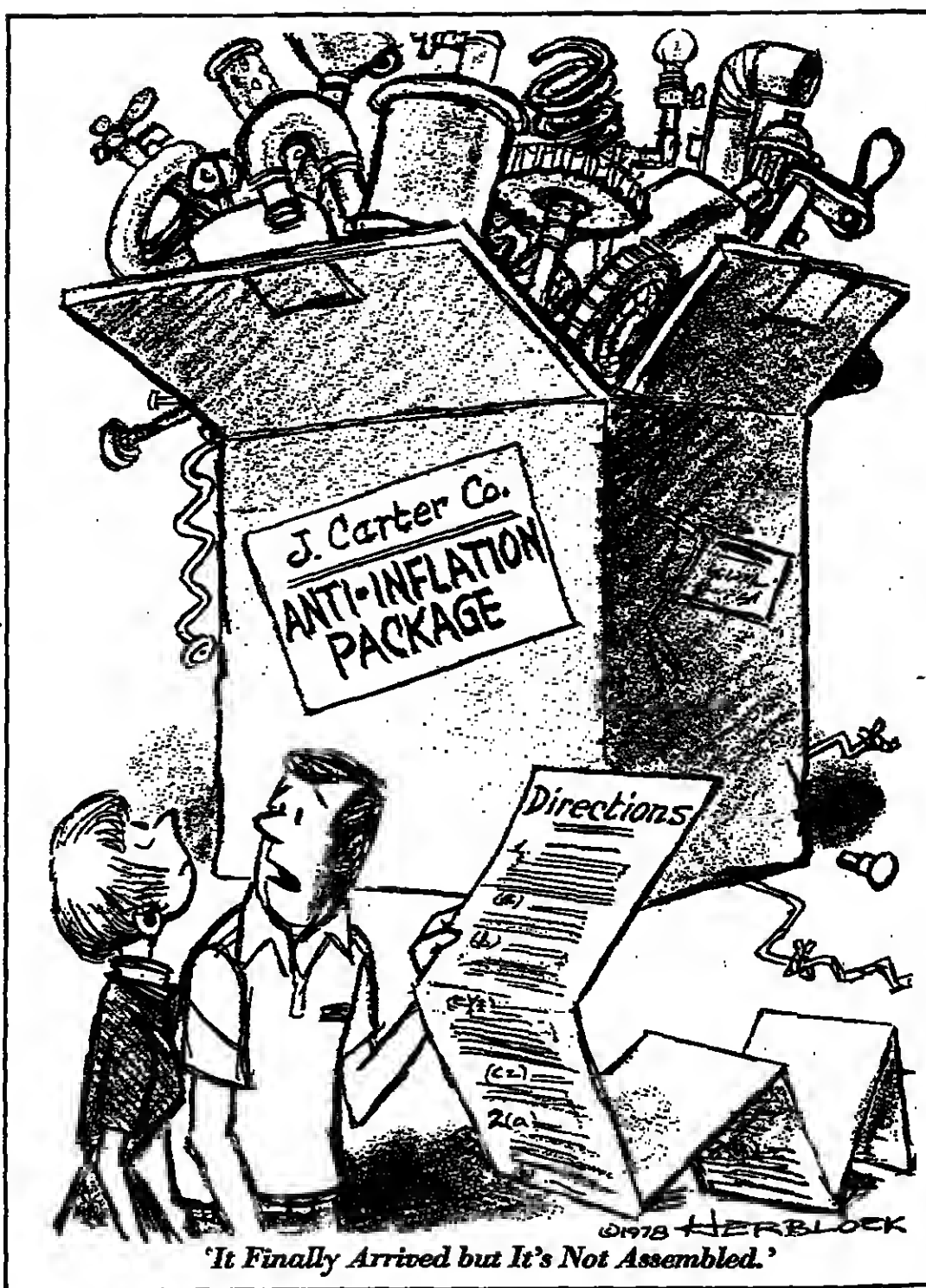
October 28, 1903

LONDON — Sageret Sagouni, president of the Armenian Refugee Society in London, was murdered here on Monday night. A gunman rushed up to him as he was entering his flat, fired four shots, and fled. From what could be gleaned yesterday, it would seem that the assailant was a revolutionary of an opposing faction. Commented the Daily Telegraph: "We would wish that these patriots would do their shooting elsewhere than in London, which offers them a free asylum. Englishmen can have no possible interest in the internecine quarrels of these aliens."

Fifty Years Ago

October 28, 1928

ROME — Thousands of black-shirted Fascists carrying flags at the heads of processions filled the streets of Italian towns and cities today in celebration of "Year VII of the Fascist Era," the sixth anniversary of the Fascist march on Rome. Special trains brought crowds of country folk into Rome, all dressed in their quaint peasant costumes. The streets of the capital are ablaze with color and the scene recalled the dramatic arrival of the black shirts six years ago when Premier Mussolini was able to grasp the supreme political power of the peninsula.



The Forgotten Good News

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Some unusual and even hopeful things have been happening recently in the politics of the world, and the surprising thing is that so little attention has been paid to their historical significance. For example:

• After 40 years of bitter hostility, China and Japan, despite the open opposition of the Soviet Union, have signed a treaty of "peace and friendship."

• After two generations of war, Israel and Egypt have at least agreed "in principle" despite the opposition of other Arab states and some political factions within the Begin government, to the Camp David terms of peace.

• The United States and the Soviet Union have made progress in the Vance-Gromyko talks in Moscow toward a second strategic arms agreement, and have also agreed to a new round of negotiations to limit military arms sales in Latin America and ban the introduction of military weapons in outer space.

• By lifting the arms embargo on Turkey, the United States has eased the NATO crisis in the Eastern Mediterranean and improved the chances for a Greek-Turkish compromise in Cyprus.

After all, this is not a catalogue of failures. Nothing has been settled, but the process of negotiation and even the spirit of compromise have improved recently moving on the economic and financial tangles of the major industrial nations and the racial struggle of sub-Saharan Africa.

The tendency now, and understandably, is to concentrate on the problems that remain — for they are serious and even ominous problems that could shatter the hopes of a better world order — but there is at the same time a more serious dialogue now between the nations about the common problems of peace, inflation, population, and the cost of the arms race that should not be minimized.

The visit to Japan of the Chinese vice premier, Teng Hsiao-ping, illustrates this changing tone and developing mood of compromise. There were some issues that couldn't be settled in a hurry, Teng said — for example the future of Taiwan, South Korea, and the conflict between China and Japan over the control of the Senkaku Islands.

He didn't concede anything on these points, but emphasized the importance of avoiding "tension" and giving "time" a chance to work toward a settlement of differences over Taiwan and Korea. Peking was "waiting" for Washington to make up its mind to settle the Taiwan question, he said, but he emphasized, "on Peking's terms." He expected the division of Korea to be resolved "in due course."

On the future of the Senkaku Islands, he merely observed that China and Japan differed on this and had agreed to avoid trying to settle it now. It was a time, he suggested, in Kipling's phrase, for "judicious leaving alone." "By Chinese wisdom," Teng remarked, "this is the only way. It is shelved for an indefinite period of time." Perhaps, he added, the next generation will resolve the Senkaku problem.

Teng, in his first Western-style news conference, even introduced a more startling idea into the conduct of world affairs. According to William Chapman of The Washington Post, he told the reporters in Tokyo that he wasn't "very bright," and invited them to criticize him if his answers to their questions were unclear. No such concession or invitation has ever been offered by

any politician in any press conference since Calvin Coolidge announced that he "didn't choose to run."

So apparently something new is happening now these days and nobody is quite sure what it is. Washington is in closer contact with Peking and Moscow than they are with one another. Tokyo is more deeply involved with industrial Europe and North America than it is with Asia, and is creating a more effective co-prosperity sphere in the Pacific by commerce than it was able to do by war in the tragic 1930s.

The same confusion or doubt of policies is confounding or educating the political parties here in the United States. Both Democrats and Republicans are losing the allegiance of their former liberal or conservative supporters. Carter is in deep trouble with Kennedy, McGovern, organized labor, the intellectuals, and even the blacks.

At the same time, the Republicans cannot organize that middle class, middle America constituency they used to talk so much about. At least they cannot organize it and they cannot organize them around their aging conservative leaders — Reagan, Ford and Connally — and they will not encourage or rally around the Bakers and Bushes of the rising Republican generation.

Still, maybe this is not all bad. Wherever you look in the world today, institutions are questioning their assumptions and prejudices, and having to adapt to events. Prime Minister Callaghan of Britain, for example, is telling his old trade union colleagues that he will suffer their strikes this winter and even risk defeat at the polls rather than lose the battle against inflation. President Carter has read the news from California on Proposition 13, and is campaigning for tax cuts, and other conservative principles.

In short, there seems to be a new pragmatism moving in the world. Some of it good, some of it bad and selfish, but there it is: In China, the Soviet Union, the East and the West. Most of the leaders, if that's the right word, have begun to doubt the ideologies and prejudices of the past, and are looking for new answers to the new problems of a different technological and philosophical age.

So far they haven't found the answers, but at least they are talking to one another and even searching with one another for compromise, and above all, trying to avoid confrontations and economic or physical wars. Nobody is saying, by God, he is right. Everywhere there is doubt, and maybe when there is doubt there's a possibility of compromise and even hope.

Mugabe's Star Is Rising

By Tom Wicker

LONDON — Ian Smith, the political confectioner who seems to survive every twist and turn in Rhodesia's tangled politics and who causes most of them himself, has done it again. He publicly agreed to attend a so-called all-parties conference on Rhodesia's future "without preconditions" on the same day that his air force's destructive raids into Zambia made such a conference unlikely anytime soon.

But British sources believe that these and other recent events in Rhodesia may have benefited Smith less than the black nationalist leader, Robert Mugabe, whose guerrilla forces continue to operate with considerable effectiveness in much of Rhodesia.

By agreeing, as a sort of climax to his visit to the United States, to take part in an all-parties conference, Smith probably improved his remarkable position as a "moderate" in U.S. public opinion. But British analysts, students of Smith and the Rhodesian snarl since 1965, question whether his agreement is anything more than another maneuver to preserve his position and gain time.

Opposed

In their view, there is little likelihood that an all-parties conference can succeed, or perhaps even be held, because Smith is known not to have changed his views on key questions — in effect, preconditions — to the use of black nationalist armed forces in combination with the white-controlled Rhodesian Army to provide internal security pending election of a majority-rule government.

Smith's black partners in the interim government, Ndabasingwe Sithole and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, have long been bitterly opposed to an all-parties conference, and African experts here say

Ken Pottinger From Lisbon:

A mood of destruction is said to be advancing over the Alentejo, especially in the more remote and traditionally poorer eastern region.

LISBON — Carlos Mota Pinto, the 43-year-old law professor chosen as Portugal's latest premier, will find himself facing what 10 preceding postrevolutionary governments here have faced and failed to resolve — the explosive issue of agricultural reform.

Agriculture is a leitmotiv running through the country's political crises — it is vital to the success of Portugal's 1985 entry to the European Economic Community and it hangs over the long-term economic recovery that the International Monetary Fund's austerity plan aims for.

But agriculture is also tightly bound up with party politicking — with the clamor calls of the radical revolution in 1974 — and with two ideologically opposed streams of thought: large soviet style cooperatives and small uncooperative, privately owned plots.

Wheat Belt

For several weeks, the Communist-dominated Alentejo wheat belt, located south of Lisbon, has been in an uproar. The country's presidentially-backed caretaker government has been returning to former owners, parcels of land illegally incorporated into 450 giant cooperatives four years ago.

The Alentejo was once the preserve of rich absentee landlords, huge fallow estates and exploited peasants. The revolution changed all that and brought about a much needed agrarian reform. But it is an incomplete reform and one lacking in sound technological follow-through.

The Alentejo was once the preserve of rich absentee landlords, huge fallow estates and exploited peasants. The revolution changed all that and brought about a much needed agrarian reform. But it is an incomplete reform and one lacking in sound technological follow-through.

No such obstacles have faced the interim government which, playing on this advantage, has acted forcefully to implement previously shelved legislation.

As a result, there have been clashes between paramilitary police and peasants, sympathy strikes by industrial workers and harsh criticism from the Communist Party.

Sets of Ideas

However, a state of affairs where 33 percent of the labor force is employed in a sector which for many years has produced only 50 percent of Portugal's required basic foodstuffs, can obviously not be allowed to continue.

The agricultural ministry has one set of ideas for resolving the dilemma, the cooperatives another, and the conservative northern farmers, representing the second stream of thought, yet another.

But it is the Alentejo which is the hotspot at the moment and where just solutions must be found.

Alentejo collective leaders say

their units are being sabotaged by the removal of the parcels of land or reserves and they maintain the operation's long-term objective is to kill cooperative farming.

They cite several related events to back this thesis. Last year, they claim, the government's seed-supply program distributed the wrong type of grain to the collective. So instead of a 10-to-1 crop yield, the harvest was only 3 to 1 and the effects on farming income were predictably devastating.

Agriculture credit has been cut off and even when the farms have a sound business deal, needing only short-term financing, they have been denied the cash, collective workers say. (The government maintains that credit has been suspended in cases where the collectives have not presented proper annual accounts and the aim is to stop money being squandered.)

Such then are the perceived complaints of collective workers in the region. Whether they are accurately aimed is less important than the fact that the grievances now appear to be determining actions. A mood of destruction is said to be advancing over the Alentejo, especially in the more remote and traditionally poorer eastern region.

Some collectives are said to be stripping cork trees — cork is a major export — and selling livestock and farm machinery to liquidate as many assets as possible in anticipation of the demise of the collective system.

Flames Fueled

Adding fuel to the flames, is a World Bank project to fund 156 private farms in the Alentejo where presently only 20 exist. It accommodates these plans, the process of returning illegally occupied land may need to be accelerated.

Successful agricultural minister, have attacked low productivity agricultural errors in the Alentejo as deliberate Communist-inspired sabotage — a symptom, perhaps, of the heavily political nature of agriculture here.

Cooperative workers, in turn, accuse the government of dragging their heels when it comes to agricultural extension schemes and technical and managerial aid for cooperatives employing as many as 500 to 1,000 men each.

The clash is one in which neither side can call itself the winner. But, worse, it is a clash with grave implications for a stable and agriculturally self-sufficient Portugal.

Experts do not rule out the chances of a good agricultural system based on mixed collective and private farming for Portugal. But enormous investment, much of it from foreign institutions, is badly required, they say.

So although the collective idea, not necessarily under threat, is continuing role as a pawn in confused political scene, makes agricultural progress problematical.

Old Party Is Split

Gandhi Tries Comeback In South India Election

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Oct. 27 (NYT) — Less than ten days before a parliamentary by-election that is crucial to her attempt at a comeback, Indira Gandhi is again at the forefront of the Indian political scene.

As the former prime minister, 60, campaigns at her customary tireless pace through the constituency that she hopes to represent in Parliament, the government here is watching nervously, and the remnants of the old Congress Party are hickering openly over a decision giving her tacit support.

The principal issue in the Nov. 5 election, 1,000 miles south of here

in the state of Karnataka, is the authoritarian emergency period with which Mrs. Gandhi ended her 11 years as prime minister, when she suspended civil liberties and took tens of thousands of political prisoners.

The former prime minister is defending the emergency as a time of progress for India, and her opponents, calling her "fascist," say that she aims "to bring back dictatorship."

"She stifled freedom before and she would do it again," Industry Minister George Fernandes said the other day at a rally in Karnataka, a lush land of coffee estates and thick green jungles near the Arabian Sea.

Time in Jail

Mr. Fernandes, who like most of Prime Minister Morarji Desai's Cabinet ministers, spent some time in jail under Mrs. Gandhi's government, is devoting full time to the race, coordinating the Janata Party's campaign.

A native of Karnataka, he constantly reminds audiences that unlike the Janata candidate, former Chief Minister Virendra Patil, Mrs. Gandhi is an outsider, from north India.

Mrs. Gandhi, who lost her own seat in Parliament as well as the prime ministership in the Congress Party rout at the polls last year, says that she could not expect a fair race if she ran in the north, her traditional power base, because state governments there are now in the hands of the Janata Party.

In Karnataka, a state whose government is controlled by her own party, Mrs. Gandhi is basing her campaign on attacking Mr. Desai's government for the failures of its first year and a half in office.

"They have promised you everything, but given you nothing," the former prime minister says time and again, speaking at a dozen or more meetings a day.

Opposition Leader

If Mrs. Gandhi wins the by-election, she is expected to become the official leader of the opposition in Parliament, since her faction of the Congress Party — known as the Congress-I for Indira — is the second largest party there, after the ruling Janata.

And then, her strategists say, she will work to attract parliamentary defectors from the ranks of the regular Congress Party, with an goal of ultimately reuniting the two Congress factions with herself as the head.

That effort got a big boost this week when the leadership of the regular Congress Party, which has no candidate of its own in the Karnataka race, decided to work in the campaign against the Janata candidate.

The decision, implicitly supporting Mrs. Gandhi, reflected the bitter division among the members of the regular party, which is made up of former supporters who became disillusioned after the 1977 election defeat.

Protesting the implied support to the former prime minister, two members of the party's executive committee angrily quit Wednesday and so did the chief minister of the southern state of Kerala. But if those actions lead to an open split among the Congress regulars, Mrs. Gandhi's supporters theorize, she will be the most likely beneficiary.

Prague Is Said Clamping Down On Dissidents

VIENNA, Oct. 27 (UPI) — Czechoslovak authorities have stepped up persecution of human rights campaigners to prevent their movement from spreading across the border and infecting the whole of Eastern Europe, leading dissidents said today.

"There is a growing tendency among dissidents in Eastern Europe to coordinate their human rights campaigns," said Zdenek Mlynar, former Secretary of the Central Committee of Czechoslovakia's Communist Party, in exile here since June of last year.

"Authorities in Czechoslovakia appear determined to stop these efforts by stepping up persecution of human rights fighters," Mr. Mlynar said at a news conference.

Another exiled dissident reported that the Czechoslovak regime was particularly worried about possible cooperation between dissidents in Czechoslovakia and Poland. "Prague has recently sent a top party official to Warsaw to persuade the Polish regime to adopt a tougher policy against dissidents in Poland," he said.

U.S. Jet Kills 1 In Tucson Crash

TUCSON, Ariz., Oct. 27 (UPI) — A disabled U.S. Air Force jet fighter crashed into a city street and exploded in flames yesterday, killing one person and injuring six, but missing a 30,000-student university campus and a 360-student junior high school.

Skidding in over the rooftops, the plane shattered into a stream of wreckage a block long, engulfing a car in flames and badly burning the two women inside. One of the women died at the scene, the other is hospitalized in critical condition.

The A-7D Corsair II was making a final approach to landing on the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base when it went out of control.



TUBBY THE TUBER — Lew Davis, of Finley, Washington, was getting in his winter supply of potatoes by picking up leftovers in a farmer's field when he found these 12 that had grown into one, settling his hash for months to come.

Charles A. Mastronardi Is Dead; U.S. Industrialist, Philanthropist

MIAMI BEACH, Oct. 27 (UPI) — Charles A. Mastronardi, 77, a leader in the paper-making industry for 45 years and a prominent New York and Florida philanthropist, died yesterday.

Mr. Mastronardi was the principal investor in the Hinde and Dauch Paper Co., Sandusky, Ohio, and the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co. He also had extensive interests in banking, real estate and transport.

He founded the Charles A. Mastronardi Center for Retarded Children in New York and was an important benefactor of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

Loren Carroll

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (UPI) — Loren Carroll, 74, a retired Foreign Service officer and former newspaper and magazine editor, died last week at his home in Chevy Chase, Md. after a heart attack.

He was consul general in Palermo, Italy, when he retired in 1964. He then came to the Washington area and edited the Foreign Service Journal for four years.

In 1933, Mr. Carroll went to

Europe, becoming a correspondent for the old International News Service in Paris, where he studied at the Sorbonne. A year later, he was named city editor of the European edition of the New York Herald Tribune, published in Paris.

He returned to the United States in 1937 to work in the foreign news department of Newsweek magazine in New York and became its foreign editor in 1940.

During World War II, Mr. Carroll was chief of the Office of War Information psychological warfare operations in western Europe with headquarters in London. In the latter part of the war, he was press attaché at the American Diplomatic Mission in Algiers and the American embassy in Paris.

He rejoined Newsweek as chief of its Paris bureau in 1945 and remained there for six years.

He left journalism to become public affairs officer in the U.S. Mission to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, first in London and then in Paris. He was consul general in Quebec for four years before his assignment to Palermo in 1960.

Satisfied With Formula for Incentive Bonuses

British Unions Agree to End 6-Week Hospital Strike

From Wire Dispatches
LONDON, Oct. 27 — Leaders of five labor unions agreed tonight to end a six-week strike that had crippled and closed down hospitals and reportedly resulted in the deaths of some patients.

Satisfied with a three-step approach to their demand for incentive bonuses for 3,500 supervisory workers, the union chiefs called for an immediate return to normal working conditions.

Details of the settlement plan were not announced. But the hospital system was expected to take some time to recover from the most damaging strike in the 30-year history of the National Health Service.

Machinery Halted

During their walkout, the strikers refused to service machinery, operate sterilizers or work laundries. The result: Six hospitals were closed, more than 9,000 hospital beds went left empty, more than 300 hospitals handled emergency services only, and more than 60,000 patients were added to waiting lists.

Health Minister David Ennals pleaded with the unions a week ago. "For God's sake, go back to work and stop playing about with people's lives. There is no doubt that some people have already died."

Union leaders called that blackmail, but many doctors agreed with Mr. Ennals that the strike had

caused deaths. There was no attempt to count them.

A hospital at Bromley, south of London, burned £50,000 (\$100,000) worth of bed linen for fear of spreading infection.

Another in Middlesbrough, northwest of London, which admitted emergencies only after Oct. 1, had 90 beds empty, canceled 370 admissions from its waiting list and had to close its accident unit for two days.

The bitterness of the hospital workers grew over the years of gov-

ernment-imposed wage ceilings. The supervisory grades have seen the unskilled porters and other lower paid workers benefit from bonus plans not available to them.

The government said that no hospital had escaped the effects of the worker's refusal to maintain laundry equipment or operate sterilizing units or laundries.

Surgeons postponed operating rather than risk a negligence lawsuit because sterilizing plants were out of action.

Over the weeks some practical

arrangements were worked out, but specialists in their letters published in the nation's newspapers, left no doubt how they felt about the situation.

Snow in Macedonia

BELGRADE, Oct. 27 (UPI) — Snow blanketed western Macedonia in southeastern Yugoslavia last night. The snow and bitter cold endangered road traffic particularly across the Macedonian mountains, where the snow reached a depth of 20 centimeters.



Cardinal Pericle Felici

Pope Removes Felici as Head Of Reform Unit

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 27 (UPI) — Pope John Paul II today took his first step in overhauling the Vatican bureaucracy by removing a noted conservative Italian cardinal as head of a commission on liberal church reform.

The removal of Cardinal Pericle Felici as president of the Commission for the Interpretation of Second Vatican Council Decrees was signaled indirectly by a communique issued following a private audience between the cardinal and the pope.

In the communique, the Cardinal Felici, 77, was reconfirmed in his posts as prefect of the Vatican appeals tribunal and as president of the Commission for the Revision of Canon Law.

Poietedly left out, however, was his previous post as president of the important reform commission. Vatican sources said that the pope, a firm backer of church reforms decreed by the Second Vatican Council, probably would name a new chief of the commission soon.

2 Britons Get Jail for Insult To Greek Flag

VERROIA, Greece, Oct. 27 (AP) — Two British schoolteachers were sentenced today to seven months' imprisonment on charges of tearing down the Greek flag in this northern Greek city, after they were apparently provoked by youths making improper suggestions.

They appealed the sentence and were set free pending retrial. The court ruled that the action by the women was a serious insult to Greece and its history and completely inexcusable, regardless of the fact that they may have been drunk or provoked by local youths seeking their favors.

The two women, Elizabeth Richardson, 22, and Alison Whewell, 22, were arrested Tuesday after allegedly tearing down the Greek flag hoisted on the city's central post office. They were chased and seized by a policeman who witnessed the incident.

The court said that the women, both English-language teachers at Verroia's language institutes, instead of serving the sentence, may pay the fine of 300 drachmas or \$8.50 a day. This could mean a fine of nearly \$2,000 each over a 7-month period.

India Appeals For Vaccine

NEW DELHI, Oct. 27 (AP) — India has appealed to the World Health Organization and Japan to airlift supplies of viral coxiphallus vaccine to combat the killer disease that has taken more than 300 lives in northern India, the acting health minister said.

The disease has assumed epidemic proportions in Deoria district, about 360 miles east of New Delhi, with an average of 20 persons reporting sick every day.

State government officials said more than 200 villages in Deoria, Gorakhpur and Basti districts in Uttar Pradesh state, have been hit.

Uttar Pradesh officials reported 303 deaths from the disease.

Japan, U.S. Trade Talks

TOKYO, Oct. 27 (UPI) — Japan and the United States will hold another round of talks on farm produce trade in Geneva starting Nov. 6, an official said yesterday.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

ARE YOU THE ONE - ARE WE THE COMPANY?

WE ARE: among Europe's 300 largest public industrial corporations, manufacturing and marketing branded durable consumer goods.

WE HAVE: a worldwide reputation as the brand leaders in our range of products in more than 80 countries on five continents.

WE SEEK: a true "bottom-line" operator who, reporting directly to the Chief Executive, will assume full overall line responsibility for several branded durable consumer goods operations located in Germany and Northern Europe.

WE NEED: a really "ambidextrous" achiever, as adept as a manager as a planner, as skilled in leadership as in organization, in analysis as in execution.

You do not like to reply to anonymous ads any more than we like placing them. The reasons for doing so here are valid; our company executives know them and agree with them. So will you, when you talk to us.

Because, if you are the kind of person we are talking about, then we are the kind of corporation you should be in touch with. Tell us about yourself, in strict confidence.

Write to: Box D. 1207, Herald Tribune, Paris.

European Area Managers

Fluid Handling Equipment

The Pump Division of the Mono Group is the largest European manufacturer of positive displacement rotary pumps and a leader in pump technology. As part of our planned international marketing programme, we are now seeking Area Managers for the following territories:

Europe North

The man appointed will cover mainly Germany, Scandinavia, and Germany. Base location to be discussed, but linguistic competence in German and English is essential. A Scandinavian language would be an advantage.

Europe South

This area primarily comprises France, Spain and Italy. Ideally based in France, the successful candidate will have fluent French, Italian and English. Some knowledge of Spanish would be helpful.

For both appointments, the following qualifications would be ideal:

1. Background in mechanical engineering, and aged 25-40.
 2. Experience in marketing fluid handling equipment.
 3. Knowledge of controlling and motivating a distributor network.
 4. Willingness to undertake considerable travel throughout the area.
- Responsibility will be direct to our London-based International Sales Manager and a full product familiarisation programme will be provided. We are prepared to negotiate an excellent salary and benefits package, including a Company car. Please send a comprehensive career resume in English, together with an indication of current salary to: Mr. P. F. Scripps, Group Personnel Manager, Mono Group of Companies, Sekford Street, Clerkenwell Green, London EC1R 0HE, ENGLAND.
- Initial discussions with short-listed candidates will be held in selected European locations between mid-November and mid-December.

"International Executive Opportunities"

appears every Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday

To place an advertisement contact your nearest Herald Tribune representative or Max Ferrero.

181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine. Telephone: 747-12-65. Telex: 612-832.

MARKETING EXECUTIVE

37, international sales and marketing experience in consumer goods, presently employed with major U.S. company in Europe, seeks new challenging position in international marketing. Languages: French, English, German, Italian. Present and preferred location: Geneva, Switzerland. Write to: Box D. 1208, Herald Tribune, Paris.

FIELD ERECTION SUPERINTENDANT

BIGNIER SCHMID LAURENT

Major French constructor seeks a field superintendent to manage erection and installation of vesselwork on a nuclear construction site in the Republic of South Africa.

The person we seek must have the following qualifications:

- Long experience in running a job site operation at a considerable distance from the home office;
- Perfect command of English;
- Engineering background in mechanical construction and vessel installation work;
- Proven ability to assume responsibility for and to manage and supervise the site operation, including all related commercial activities.
- Interesting pay.
- Expected duration of work: two years.

Write under reference GE 194 AH to: 4 Rue Massenet, 75016 PARIS. DISCRETION ASSURED.



LEADING CONSTRUCTION FIRM NEEDS

catering and housing managers

For its permanent housing compounds and self supporting facilities in SAUDI ARABIA providing married and bachelor accommodations for Middle-Eastern, European, North American, and Asiatic expatriate work force. Assignments are highly diversified and will involve supervising housing, catering, recreational facilities, security, maintenance, supermarket etc.

— Successful applicants must be professionals of long standing, broadly experienced in hotel management.

— Fluency in Arabic and English a must. — Attractive salaries and benefits, professional working environment, and pleasant living conditions.

Send C.V. to: Personnel, SOGEX, 6, rue de Berri - 75008 PARIS

International Medical Liaison in Europe

U.S. physician with many years of international pharmaceutical experience, with many important professional contacts in both Western and Eastern Europe, linguist, good administrator, seeks full-time part-time position representing U.S. or international organization, pharmaceutical, medical or humanitarian. Operating ex-Switzerland.

Write to: Box D. 1204, Herald Tribune, Paris.

Handwritten signature or mark.

Mesrine: France's Anti-Hero Gangster Has a Robin Hood Image

By Jane M. Friedman

PARIS (HT) — Because of one man, a veteran criminal lawyer with 25 years of service has retired; a freelance journalist has become a celebrity, and a major newsweekly has been indicted for glorifying a crime.

The cause of these changes, and others, is Jacques Mesrine, 41, the confessed author of 39 violent crimes, several of them murders, and a personality who has captivated France.

Mesrine, a shrewd man with dark hair, escaped from the top security section of Paris's Sante prison in May where he had been held since his conviction for armed robbery and attempted murder in May, 1977. That prison break was Mesrine's fourth.

Since his clandestine interview with freelance journalist Isabelle de Waugen, published in Paris Match in July, Mesrine has been silent. Police believe that he left the country in August when the great number of tourists made escape easy.

France's public enemy No. 1, nonetheless, remains an obsession and a legend here.

"He's got the Robin Hood image of the good bandit," said Jean Louis Pelletier, Mesrine's principal defender. Others liken Mesrine to Clyde, of the Bonnie and Clyde team, or to John Dillinger, the celebrated American bank robber of the 1930s.

'Charm'

"He's charming and a charmer," said Miss de Waugen, who recently became Mrs. Pelletier. Her interview with Mesrine resulted in a lawsuit against Paris Match.

According to France's anti-gang brigade, an elite group of 50 who are trying to track Mesrine, the Paris prefecture receives several telephone calls every day from people who believe they have seen Mesrine — in a cafe, on the Avenue des Champs Elysees or in the Parc des Princes sports stadium.

While it can spend only a portion of its time chasing Mesrine, the brigade too, is obsessed by the man. "Mesrine is a prisoner of his pride and his daring-do," said a high-level police official. "He is likely to mount a spectacular coup — like kidnapping government officials."

Mesrine was born into a milieu of bourgeois embroiderers far removed from the *trouades* or petty criminals he was soon to know. By the time he was in elementary school, he knew he would become a gangster.

"I am sure," he wrote in *L'Instant de Mort*, his autobiography, "that if I were asked what I wanted to be when I grew up, I would have said gangster as other children say fireman, lawyer or doctor."

Several times he tried to go straight, and after he served his first prison term he became a talented draftsman. But even the responsibilities of wife and child did not make him reform. By 1974, the last time he was captured, he had:

- Murdered a pimp.
- Burglarized the governor's mansion in Majorca.
- Attempted a kidnapping in Canada and escaped from prison there leaving two forest rangers dead.
- Returned to France and flamboyantly escaped in Compiègne, near Paris, by pulling a gun in court and threatening to shoot the judge.
- Executed innumerable bank robberies and petty apartment thefts and accumulated an impressive arsenal, hideouts all over France and a following of women who worshipped him.

The admiration for him apparently derives from what some see as a conscious moral code, and limitless courage, despite his propensity to kill. He has "an assemblage of qualities that appealed to women," said Mrs. Christiane Gilette, a lawyer for Mesrine who was speaking with him in the visiting room of the prison where he made his recent break. She was subsequently suspected of complicity and interrogated by police for 48 hours. The experience triggered her disillusionment with the French legal system and her resignation from the bar.

According to Mesrine's lawyers and to the convict's boastful autobiography, he is loyal to his friends and would do anything to bail them out of trouble, including an assault on a penitentiary, such as the one he mounted in Canada. He has a Mediterranean approach to honor and fidelity and would kill to avenge a friend's death or a woman's honor. According to police and lawyers, he keeps his word and expects others to keep theirs. He has justified his bank holdups by criticizing the excesses of capitalism and vowed that he would not hurt women and children.

Most of all, Mesrine loves to thumb his nose at the police, executing his coups with boyish humor even though he often has left in a barrage of gunfire.

Once, according to his book, while being pursued by police, he disguised himself as a doctor and sneaked into a Paris hospital to see his dying father.

In May, after his prison escape, Mesrine held up the casino in Deauville. That morning he strode into the local police precinct, flashed a police ID card and demanded to see the chief.



Jacques Mesrine

When he was told the chief was not in, Mesrine simply said he would return and strode out, unrecognized as the country's most sought criminal.

"People admire courage," said a high-ranking police official in explaining Mesrine's magnetism. "They don't admire him. They'd be afraid if he walked into their living room. But they say, 'Hey, that's a real man.'"

"He's someone out of the ordinary," said Mrs. Gilette, who received an invitation from Mesrine in June to meet him on the quai of a Paris train station. Mesrine wanted to apologize for the trouble he had caused her.

"Above all, he is very French," said Miss de Waugen, the court reporter who sold her interview to Paris Match for the equivalent of \$6,000. The issue containing the Mesrine interview was a best-seller, second only to the issue on the late Pope Paul VI.

"Mesrine likes to receive people and to eat well. He is charming, polite and *macho* a la *vieille mode*. He opens the door for women and lights their cigarettes. When he smiles, he can get anything from anybody. He is patriotic and would do anything for his country."

Miss de Waugen said that she has received several letters from single women asking for an introduction to Mesrine.

She met with Mesrine for six hours in the countryside near Paris after being driven there blindfolded. At his hideout, Mesrine opened a bottle of champagne. He peeled potatoes and roasted a leg of lamb. Dinner was accompanied by a good red wine. "For him, it was a festive occasion," said Miss de Waugen.

"He is fascinated by arms," Miss de Waugen said. "He has a child's joy for guns. He aimed one at me. Of course, it was loaded."

She said that Mesrine is paranoid. "He wants people to speak about him. He is persuaded he has a mission to accomplish."

In the Paris Match interview, Mesrine dedicated himself in closing the top security sections of French prisons because "they destroy men." He said he would rather die than be taken prisoner again.

That Mesrine is almost certain to die violently is a source of sadness for some.

'A Waste'

"It's a waste," said Pelletier who showed a visitor a New Year's card from Mesrine with an engraving of a blood-red face superimposed against a black guillotine. The card was evidence of Mesrine's artistic talents. Other cards sent to Mesrine's publisher show literary flare. According to publisher Jean-Claude Lattes, Mesrine could have been a novelist. His book, a 333-page confession, has sold 13,000 copies since publication in March, 1977. Jean-Paul Belmondo bought the film rights about six months ago for more than \$100,000. Theoretically, 50 percent goes to Mesrine, but in practice, his half will be frozen.

"This guy is a writer," said Louis Nucera, literary director for Lattes. Mr. Nucera read the manuscript when it arrived through another lawyer, Genevieve Aiche. Miss Aiche was indicted for having distributed the book, although other lawyers say that Mesrine had permission to write it.

The question is why such a talented man diverted his energies to crime. In his autobiography, Mesrine does not really explain his need for violence and his lust for the seamy side of life. He attributes it to his "bravado, taste for risk and money." Stealing, he says, is a kind of drug.

He hints, however, at a consistent need to gain his father's attention. Mesrine's father was often absent or preoccupied with work when he was growing up. Mesrine always felt hurt by this lack of parental approval.

But although Mesrine hints that his taste for crime is innate, his lawyers insist that different circumstances might have made him an excellent soldier or spy. Police officials admit that the years of solitary confinement probably made rehabilitation impossible.

"The police played into his hands," said Mrs. Gilette. "They made him a star."

The answer to some of the questions may lie in Mesrine's next book which will be published in Canada this year. However, other more important issues at the core of Mesrine's case — the integrity of the legal profession, the rights of journalists, and the conditions of solitary confinement to prisons — have not been examined by the press or the government.

In the meantime, the French are waiting for Mesrine's next appearance. "He's got to steal," Pelletier said. "It's an economic necessity."

In the Land of Rising Sons

By William Borders

NEW DELHI (NYT) — A front-page cartoon in the Indian Express, the largest newspaper in the country, shows two Indians looking toward heaven, their hands folded in prayer, with the caption:

"God, thank you for blessing us with no progeny."

The joke, which is particularly ironic here in a land where great importance is attached to having children, reflects a growing official concern and public amusement over the disreputable activities of politicians' sons.

In the last few months, several sons of leading government figures have brought embarrassment to their fathers in ways that tell something about the closed nature of Indian politics, and about the nature of the Indian family as well.

The latest wayward son to come to public notice is Om Prakash, whose father is the chief minister of the northern state of Haryana and a prominent figure in the ruling Janata Party. According to customs officials at Delhi airport, Mr. Prakash returned here from Bangkok Monday morning with 48 wrist watches and two dozen expensive pens hidden in his luggage.

In a departure from what has been the pattern, Mr. Prakash's father, Devi Lal, publicly denounced him after the alleged smuggling incident, saying at a press conference that "my doors have been closed to this son."

Other fathers, including Prime Minister Morarji Desai, have doggedly defended controversial sons, to an extent that sometimes baffles Westerners unfamiliar with the rigid constraints of the Indian joint family system.

Mr. Desai's son, Kanti Desai, lives with him here and functions as an unpaid personal assistant. He is also increasingly influential in the affairs of the government, and opposition politicians have charged in Parliament that he is profiting personally from his position. But the

prime minister has dismissed the charges as "politics."

The so-called "Kanti affair" recalls the case of Sanjay Gandhi, former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's son, who became one of the most influential people to her government. Despite many indications that Sanjay, who is now 31 years old, was one of the most hated men in India and a major factor in her electoral defeat last year, she continues to defend him.

"Kinship ties are generally taken to be the most durable, reliable, worthy and moral of all social relations," said David Mandelbaum, a U.S. anthropologist and authority on Indian society. "The family members are expected to form one solidarity, living in one household as long as possible, supporting each other in the round of their days and in the cycle of their lives."

The ties of family feeling are also protecting the central figure in what was probably the most discussed scandal of recent months — the case of Suresh Kumar, the 42-year-old son of Defense Minister Jagjivan Ram, who, like Devi Lal, happens to have a different surname from his son.

A couple of months ago, photographs began to circulate showing Suresh Kumar in various sexual poses with a girlfriend. Sanjay Gandhi's wife, who runs a magazine called *Surya*, eagerly primed as much of the pictures as India's official news agency. Other opponents of the government made posters of them and put them on walls and storefronts around the country, titillating passersby until the police ripped them down.

Mr. Kumar's version of the affair, which is disputed by his estranged wife, is that he was kidnapped and made to pose for the photographs. But through it all, he has continued to enjoy the support of Defense Minister Ram.



A gasoline shortage has led to an increase of bicycles and motorcycles on the streets of Ho Chi Minh City. French journalists report that living conditions in the city, formerly Saigon, have deteriorated since the end of the Vietnam War.

Ho Chi Minh City: A Portrait of Disaster

'Facing antagonism from China and hampered by crop-destroying floods, the aging Communist leaders in Hanoi see only one solution: more enforced socialization, more confrontation, more repression.'

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Oct. 27 (HT) — Life in Saigon, three years after its fall and rebaptism as Ho Chi Minh City, is marked by harsh misrule, political oppression, acute food shortages, economic mismanagement and rampant official corruption, according to four French journalists who recently spent 10 days there, gaining the most extensive access of any Western reporters since 1975.

Granted visas to report on "Cambodian atrocities," the French reporters — three of whom had written sympathetically about North Vietnam during the war — found much more to report about the Hanoi regime's "disastrous" policies in what used to be South Vietnam.

In their view, Vietnam's leadership, molded by a lifetime at war, has been unable to adjust to peace.

Facing antagonism from China and hampered by crop-destroying floods, the aging Communist leaders in Hanoi see only one solution: more enforced socialization, more confrontation, more repression," the correspondent for *Le Nouvel Observateur* wrote.

The main impact of Hanoi's tough policies is in the south, where North Vietnamese officials "behave like an occupation force," while Saigon's inhabitants are cowed by hunger," *Le Matin's* correspondent wrote.

'Vietnam Gulag'

These views were corroborated by the reporters from *Le Point* and *Le Monde*. The report in *Le Monde* provoked an editorial about "Vietnam gulag."

By eluding official supervision, the four journalists managed to make contact with a number of South Vietnamese, including former acquaintances. In their articles and in subsequent interviews, they agreed that conditions there are grim.

In Ho Chi Minh City, all key positions are held by North Vietnamese officials, all Communist Party cadres, whose importance can be roughly ranked, on sight by the number of balcony pens in their open-necked shirts — "the only insignia they can afford," the *Le Point* correspondent said, only half jokingly.

The northern officials move about the city in curtained U.S. sedans and live in requisitioned villas, whose garden walls have been topped with wire barriers. "There is more barbed wire in Saigon today than under Thieu," said a reporter who had covered the last days of South Vietnam

under Premier Nguyen Van Thieu.

The former U.S. Embassy has been converted into the central security headquarters, and prisons are undergoing expansion. The reporters were denied precise statistics, but they claim to have received information substantiating Vietnamese refugee claims that there are more political prisoners today than there were under the Thieu regime. Le Van Duyet prison in Ho Chi Minh City, notorious for packing 25 prisoners to a cell in the past, today bulges with 50 prisoners per cell, according to a witness. That is more than one inmate per square yard. *Le Matin's* correspondent calculated.

Thousands Disappear

Thousands of South Vietnamese, including many former Viet Cong fighters, continue to disappear, the reporters said, often without trace, into "re-education camps," usually agriculture work camps lacking adequate nutrition or medicines.

One million South Vietnamese have been "rehabilitated and released," Hanoi spokesmen contend, but the human rights issue has caused the EEC to hold up \$4 million worth of proposed aid for a Vietnam resettlement project.

South Vietnamese who had expected to be able to cooperate with the new regime in 1975 have found their hopes dashed. Buddhists and liberal journalists who opposed the Thieu regime are said to be in prison again, this time at Hanoi's order.

"The only difference is that the arrest orders come from the Communist Party, not Thieu's courts," a reporter said, "and neutral observers are no longer allowed to inspect prison overcrowding."

Hanoi confirmed on Wednesday reports by Vietnamese refugees that the Buddhist leader Venerable Thich Thien Minh had died in a re-education camp 100 miles from Ho Chi Minh City. Mr. Minh had led opposition to successive regimes in South Vietnam.

The reporters had a brief meeting with Huynh Tan Phat, head of South Vietnam's short-lived provisional revolutionary government. He was quoted as having said: "Officially, we were separate [North Vietnam and the Viet Cong], but in fact we were the same thing all the time; there was a single party, a single government, a single capital, a single country."

This confirmation of Hanoi's historical control was all the

more striking because Mr. Phat in the past had ardently maintained that North Vietnam would never "swallow" the south and would allow a three-year transition period — which, in fact, ended only a year after the capture of Saigon.

The meeting with Mr. Phat provided a rare glimpse of a former Viet Cong official. As usual, the reporters were handed a paper containing stereotyped replies to questions that they had posed in advance, and their North Vietnamese escort said afterwards that their account should be restricted to the written interview, ignoring Mr. Phat's oral remarks.

In Ho Chi Minh City, "whose streets appear too wide and too well-paved today for the amount of surviving traffic," many shops have shut, but those remaining — about one in three — offer "a variety and quality of goods unthinkable to Hanoi," the *Le Point* reporter wrote.

As a result, the North Vietnamese have decided to cut Ho Chi Minh City down to size, literally, by reducing the population from 3.5 million to perhaps one million.

In an effort to drive Saigonese into the countryside, commerce has been nationalized, and an inefficient ration system imposed. South Vietnamese are denied jobs commensurate with their skills. The reporters found that Cholera, the once-busting Chinese quarter, has emptied about half of its million ethnic Chinese by truckloads in nighttime raids organized by the authorities.

However, the Hanoi-dictated farm policy reportedly has backfired because of forced collectivization, which provoked a silent peasant rebellion.

Crops Sabotaged

Irate peasants have started to sabotage their rice crops rather than raise it to sell on the low-paying official market. Pig-rearing, another traditional Vietnamese activity, has been prohibited in some areas in an unavailing effort to force more rice onto the market after farmers started feeding it to their livestock.

The food crisis — triggered by the end of Chinese aid to North Vietnam and U.S. aid to South Vietnam — has worsened because of severe flooding in the Mekong Delta and epidemics of pests due to new fertilizers. Instead of a green revolution Vietnam last year had a two-million-ton rice shortage. The figure has doubled this year.

The lack of food has become

the overriding national issue.

Although the official monthly ration of rice is 12 kilograms for a normally-employed person, only one kilogram can be found at controlled prices, according to the reporters. An additional four kilograms are obtainable for the private market price, they said, but this amounts to half a technician's monthly salary. The substitute grains comprise the other seven kilograms.

These hardship conditions are giving rise to a rapid revival of corruption, the reporters agreed. To leave by boat, an ethnic Chinese must pay 12 tons of gold, roughly equivalent to \$3,000, of which less than half reaches the government coffers. The rest goes to semi-official middlemen, mostly North Vietnamese party officials.

Telling Letter

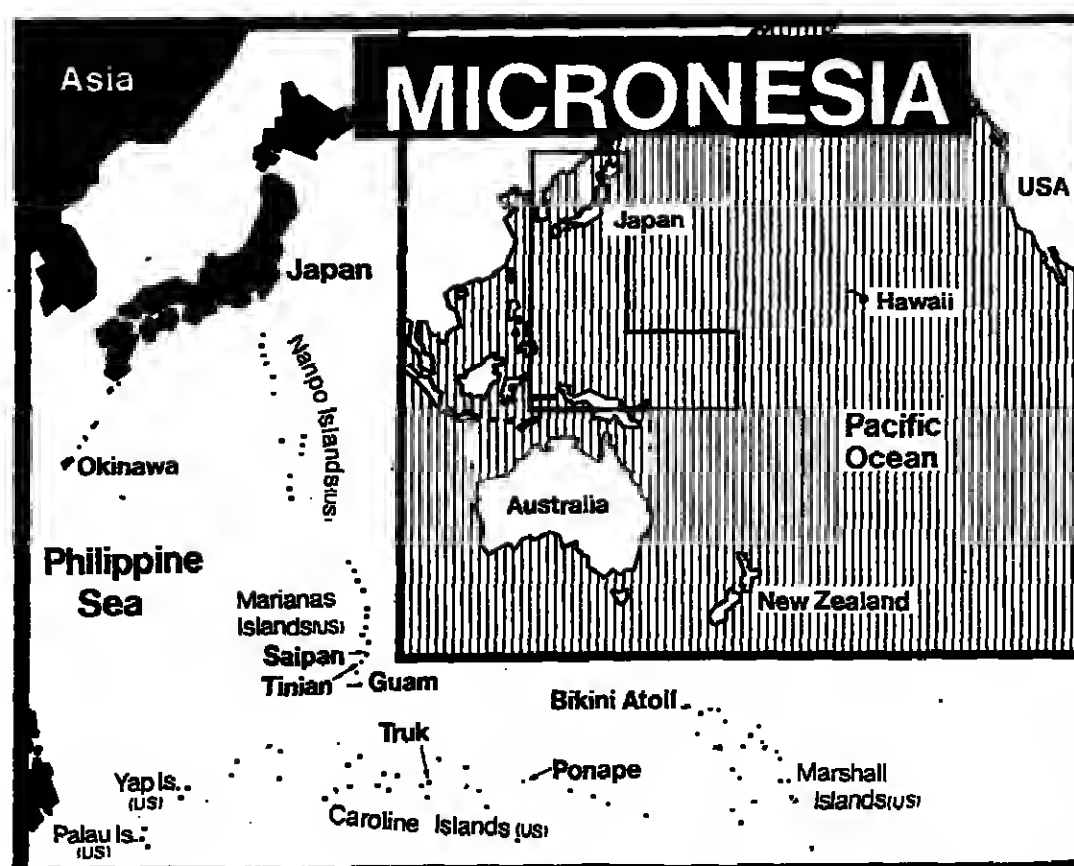
As further evidence of the conditions, *Le Monde* this week carried a letter obtained by its correspondent from a South Vietnamese intellectual, and published under the title "The Revolution is Dead."

The letter, whose authenticity is vouched for by *Le Monde*, said: "Our people were fed up with the corruption and with the last war, and were ready to accept something new... [but] we have tumbled from one war to another [against Cambodia], from one regime's corruption to another, which is worse because of the incompetence and tyranny of a breed of officials who are loyal [to the party] but ignorant."

Faced with an economic crisis at home, the Hanoi regime has escalated its Cambodian war and gone on the offensive in Laos, where poison gas has been used against dissident Miao mountain tribesmen, the reporters said. This foreign policy can be explained partly by traditional Vietnamese fears of Chinese encirclement, but Hanoi's pro-Moscow leadership is also trying to divert attention from policy failures at home by mobilizing for victory abroad, they concluded.

However, the letter from the intellectual said that South Vietnamese were starting to desert the army and evade military service on the Cambodian front. They are unwilling to fight for "detested [North Vietnamese] leaders on empty stomachs, with a prehistoric medical service that makes any wound a death sentence," it said.

The letter predicted that South Vietnamese resistance will trigger "harsher control of the population, which is already tightly managed."



U.S. Sinking Deeper Into a Micronesian Quagmire

SAIPAN, the Marianas, Oct. 27 (UPI) — For 10 years the United States has been trying to end the trusteeship that it controls in Micronesia, but each year it finds itself a step deeper into the benevolent quagmire that it created.

In 1976, at the end of the administration of Gerald R. Ford, a draft agreement on the status of Micronesia after the trusteeship ended was initiated. But with the change in administrations, everything had to be renegotiated.

Since then, two of the six districts that make up the trusteeship have split from the remaining four, meaning that bilateral and multilateral negotiations are going on simultaneously.

Today, the negotiations have become more complex than ever, with the Micronesians trying to assert as much independence as possible, consistent with their desire for a 15-year economic aid plan, which the islanders deem necessary to give Micronesia the best possible chance to stand on its own.

Essentially, the talks center on the concept of "free association," which means that Micronesia would continue to have a special relationship with the United States.

Efforts to End Trusteeship Keep Running Into Snags

It involves internal self-government, but U.S. jurisdiction over defense matters.

Under free association, the Micronesians theoretically would control their own foreign affairs. But in practice, the United States probably would retain considerable control in that area.

"They recognize that because of their status, there will be certain limitations on what they can do," said Peter Rosenblatt, President Carter's personal representative. "But the foreign affairs authority that will be given to them will be a meaningful authority."

The Micronesians are not so sure. The islanders have been suspicious about U.S. motives in the negotiations. A common suspicion is that the United States welcomes fragmented Micronesia in order to be able to retain effective control over the islands.

"The United States is telling us to trust them," said Aandon Amaralich, chairman of the Micronesian Commission on Future Political Status and Transition. "But that's hard to swallow." The history of the negotiations

toward ending the trusteeship has been a checkered one, with the United States and the Micronesians renegotiating on various agreements and concessions.

Originally the United States offered commonwealth status to all of Micronesia. The islands rejected that proposal, apparently feeling that such a close relationship would only lead to more of the same ineptness that characterized the management of the U.S. trusteeship.

Then, in 1974, the northern Mariana islands split from the rest of Micronesia, opting for the commonwealth status. Congress approved the proposal and President Ford signed the commonwealth bill in 1975. In granting commonwealth status to the northern Marianas, the Defense Department was given the right to lease considerable land on strategically important Tinian island.

Many of the rest of the Micronesians believed that the United States deliberately encouraged the northern Marianas to split in an attempt to shatter the unity that had been displayed until then.

If those allegations are correct, then the unity of Micronesia was dealt another blow when the Palau and Marshall islands this summer rejected a proposed *federated* constitution, which would have united all of the islands except the northern Marianas.

U.S. Not Trusted

"We don't believe the United States is dealing in good faith with Micronesia," said Vic Uherbelaga, a staff attorney for the Congress of Micronesia, which was all but decimated when Palau and the Marshalls rejected the constitution. The Marshalls have gone, and now the Palau and Marshall Islands have pulled out, with the backing of the United States.

Mr. Rosenblatt said that during the September negotiations many of the suspicious were cleared up. And he was hopeful that by next summer the Marshalls and Palau will have written their own constitutions, enabling them to sign an agreement with the rest of the islands that are bargaining for free association.

The two main points yet to be

resolved involve the degree of control over foreign affairs that the Micronesians will have, and the machinery enabling the Micronesians to appeal in the event of a dispute with the United States. A free association goes into effect.

According to U.S. sources, a foreign affairs authority will be limited in view of the strategic control that the United States will retain.

The Micronesians are basically negotiating for the economic aid package that they will get in return for assigning the United States strategic rights to the islands.

The United States is spending about \$130 million annually in the islands, but a high ranking source in the U.S. delegation said that "our contemplated levels of aid are not in that ball park." Full discussions on aid are expected to take place in January, when the talks resume in Hawaii.

But Mr. Amaralich, one of the leading Micronesian negotiators, said that "one thing we have agreed on in our negotiations is that the United States has not met its [economic] obligations under the trusteeship. We want to pin the U.S. down to make up for all the lost years."

Theater in London

A Well-Acted but Flawed 'Lear'

By John Walker

unentirely evidence as to which of the statutes may have been trimmed by Giambologna himself. As Avery points out, "The sheer quantity of Giambologna's statues still extant, the number of variants of individual models and the wide differences in detail and surface treatment obviously preclude Giambologna's personal involvement in most cases." Every variety, here, is free, indeed obliged — to grow, which is which.

Here and there, small groups of casts of a given model have been arranged for comparison. There are, for example, five figures of the Roman god Mars represented as a

muscular, naked man walking: each has distinct nuances in the surface treatment. The Louvre piece shows the most precise and crisp chiseled work in the hair. It was inscribed as early as 1713, and might be the statuette once owned by Cardinal de Richelieu and inscribed as a gladiator cast by Antonio Susini — himself a great bronze-maker who worked in Giambologna's studio casting many of his works.

No wonder that statements of authorship and attribution in the admirable catalog, prepared by Anthony Blunt, are so very, very, are cautious and occasionally tentative.

Complicating matters further, castings went on after the Giambol-

logna's death in 1608. The Grand Duke Cosimo II bought the artist's house, and five years later all his models. By 1617 court sculptor Pietro Tacca was carrying on the work. In fact, the catalogs remind us that he spent most of his life

The fad continued into the 18th century. A Florentine artist, Massimiliano Soldani Benzi, is known to have made many casts of Giambologna's models. One of them will

Here, at least, after attention has been drawn to the fact, one does perceive nuances that take on great importance with closer inspection. Benzi's figure has lost the springing step of a Giambologna. Imperceptible changes have made it ponderous. A different surface treatment has given it a mirrorlike, overly black patina quite unlike the oily


and uneven patina, varying from olive-brown to maroon, of the 16th century.

It takes several visits for the non-initiate to get accustomed to such fine distinctions, but so brilliant is Ivor Heal's layout, and so remarkable the selection — which includes

most of the bronzes with secure provenances from early collections, and every known signed bronze by Giambologna save one — that the game soon becomes mesmerizing.

All the ancillary evidence (surviving wax models, a few drawings) is there. By sifting it and comparing units in small series, visitors have a rare chance to grasp the essence of later-Renaissance creativity, its purpose and elan — in immediate contrast with the inert repetition,

Giambologna, Victoria and Albert Museum open daily except Fridays through Nov. 16. From Dec. 2 to Jan. 28 at the Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna.



LONDON
ALWIN GALLERY
9-10 Grafton Street,
Bond Street, W.1.
01-499 0314.
London's Leading
Contemporary Gallery

Sculpture Gallery

FISCHER FINE ART
30, King St., St. James's, London SW1
01-839 3942

German Art of the 1920's
KARL ARNOLD (1883-1953)
The Great "Spielmanns" Series
Watercolors and Drawings and
ARTHUR MEAL (1876-1944)

*Paintings from the Berlin Session to
the London School of Painting
20 Oct. - 17 Nov.
Illustrated catalogue available.*

THE FORGOTTEN GENIUS
An
Exhibition of Landscapes
61 Duke Street St James's London SW1
Telephone 01-460 4075

NEW YORK

JACQUES KAPLAN
FINE ART
Specializing in XXth century
American and European,
And European XIXth Century
16 East 79th Street, N.Y.C.

**"ART
EXHIBITIONS"**

Appears every Saturday

"Mercury in Flight."

does music of Schubert and his contemporaries (Nov. 5), and a "Schubert Academy" concert on Nov. 28, presents little-known Schubert works from the society's archives, along with a Requiem by the composer's brother Ferdinand. An exhibition — "Franz Schubert and His Time" — is open daily until Dec. 22 in the Musikverein's archives.

The Vienna Society of the Friends of Music climaxes this year's commemoration of the 150th anniversary of Schubert's death (Nov. 19) with November concerts at the Musikverein centering on his music. Alfred Brendel will perform all the major piano solo works in four concerts (Nov. 14, 18, 20 and 22); Christa Ludwig gives the "Winterreise" song cycle (Nov. 12), the Poduschka String Ensemble

does music of Schubert and his contemporaries (Nov. 5), and a "Schubert Academy" concert on Nov. 28, presents little-known Schubert works from the society's archives, along with a Requiem by the composer's brother Ferdinand. An exhibition — "Franz Schubert and His Time" — is open daily until Dec. 22 in the Musikverein's archives.

SALES

AUCTION SALES IN VERSAILLES (FRANCE)
Maitre BLACHE
 5 Rue Bonneau, 78000 Versailles, T. 930.55.06 - 951.23.95.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29, at 2 p.m.
BEAUTIFUL PAINTINGS FROM 1880 TO THE PRESENT

SADAY, NOVEMBER 5, at 2 p.m.
140 PAINTINGS by PAUL MADELINE
 Landscapes of Limousin, Brittany and Normandy.

57 Works by Ludovic RODO-PISSARRO

"Lavandiers a la riviere." Canvas 50 x 65 cm.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 12, at 2 p.m.
JEWELRY - FURNITURE AND OBJETS D'ART

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19, at 2 p.m.
GOLD COINS (900 coins from the beginning to the end of the XIXth cent.)
 EXPERT: Mme. Pilet-Salomon
 On view on the last Tuesday of each month. CATALOGUE ON REQUEST.

AUCTION SALLE EN PARIS
DISCOUT LEFT BANK
7, Quai Anatole France, 75007 Paris.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1978
ROOM N° 16 at 2 p.m.
G. BAUDREUX COLLECTION
FINE SET OF
17th and 18th cent.
CHINA & EARTHENWARE
Experts: MM. BERARD and LEBEVRE
Public viewing: Thursday, November 9
from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
ETUDE GLUCK & MERCIER
Auctioneers
147, rue Favart - 75002 Paris.
Tels: 297.43.54 - Telex Deposit 220906

AUCTION SALE
IN VERSAILLES (France)
PALAIS DES CONGRES
(Place du Chateau)

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29, at 2 p.m.

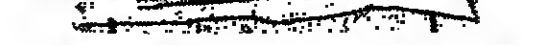

OLD MASTER PAINTINGS
XVIIIth cent. PORCELAIN
LOUIS-XV & LOUIS-XVI
CHAIRS & FURNITURE

Maitres P. & J. MARTIN
TEL. 950.58.08.

On view the 28th, 10-12 a.m. & 2-6 p.m.

GALERIE KOLLER
8001 Zurich, Ramistrasse 8 - Tel.: 01/475040 - Telex: 58500

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALES,
November 23rd through December 9th, 1978



PABLO PICASSO, April 11, 1944. Oil on canvas, 65 x 81 cm.

THE PROPERTY OF VARIOUS OWNERS, including:
THE ESTATE OF AN IMPORTANT ZÜRICH COLLECTOR,
PRINCIPALLY FURNITURE FROM A "HOTEL PARTICULIER FRANÇAIS".

- IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF GOTHIC AND RENAISSANCE SCULPTURE.
- IMPORTANT PAINTINGS:
Chagall, de Chirico, Corréa, Corot, Degas, Derain, Dufy, Hollar, Janssens, Jordaens, Klimt, Léger,
Matisse, Modigliani, Moreau, Picasso, Pollock, Rembrandt, Rubens, Tintoretto, Vermeer, etc.

- **WATERCOLOURS AND GRAPHIC WORKS of the 19th and 20th century.**
- **Rare FRENCH FURNITURE of the 17th and 18th century, many pieces signed.**
- **A large collection of RUGS and CARPETS, TAPESTRIES.**
- **Rare CLOCKS, BRACKET CLOCKS, BRONZES and SCULPTURE.**
- **EUROPEAN PORCELAIN and FAIENCE.**
- **SILVER, collection of MINIAURES, SNUFF BOXES, ICONS.**
- **GLASS and ART NOUVEAU collection.**
- **IMPORTANT JEWELS.**

- Highly important collection of **ORIENTAL ART**: China, Japan, India, Southeast Asia. SCULPTURE, BRONZES, IVORY, COLLECTION OF TSUBAS, LACQUERWARE, PAINTINGS, JADE, SNUFF BOTTLES.
- **FAR EASTERN CERAMICS.**

PREVIEW: November 3rd through 21st, daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.,
November 21st, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
After November 21st and until the day of the sale,

appointments may be made on private wiring.

We publish the following catalogues:

PICTURES, 16TH TO 20TH CENTURY.....	S.F. 30.-
GRAPHIC ART AND SCULPTURE, 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY.....	S.F. 30.-
Furniture, Arts and Crafts.....	S.F. 30.-
Asian and Far Eastern Works of Art.....	S.F. 25.-
Jewels.....	

Phillips in Geneva

AUCTION
of
**IMPORTANT JEWELS,
WATCHES AND OBJECTS**

including, amongst other important items; a magnificent collection of sapphires formerly the property of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland; a superb emerald of 6.6 cts.; an important ruby and diamond necklace and earrings; items by Cartier, Van Cleef and Arpels, Buccellati, Tiffany and Gubelin.

at the
HOTEL DES BERGUES, GENEVA
Tuesday, November 14th, 1978, at 8 p.m.

ON VIEW Monday, November 13th, 1978, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Tuesday, November 14th, 1978, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Illustrated Catalogues: 10 S.F.

**All Enquiries: Phillips Son & Neale S.A.,
6 Rue de la Cité, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland.**

Tel.: (022) 28-48-28. Telex: 22985.

CHRISTIE'S
Sales in Geneva
Monday, 13 November to
Friday, 17 November

Art Deco onyx, crystal and gold Pagoda Clock by Cartier, 13½ in. (35 cm.) high. From the Art Deco Collection of Robert Green, New York. To be sold on November 10.

The week's series of important sales include Russian Art and Fabergé, Objects of Virtù, Watches and Clocks, Silver, Porcelain, Jewellery and the Art Deco Collection of Robert Greene, New York, Renaissance Works of Art, Pewter and Furniture, Wine and Stamps.

On view at the Hotel Richemond, Geneva, from Friday, 10 November.

Please address requests for catalogues and all inquiries to one of the following:

Princesse Jeanne-Marie de Broglie Alexandre Solodouff 68 rue de l'Université 75007 Paris Tél: 544 16 30 Telex: Paris 200024	Dr. Géza von Habsburg Anna Nadezhda Christine's (International) S.A 8 Place de la Concorde 1204 Geneva Tél: 28 35 44 Telex: Geneva 23634
--	--

Dollar at New Low Against DM

From Wire Dispatches
LONDON, Oct. 27 — The dollar's sharp rebound late yesterday in U.S. trading proved to be short-lived as heavy downward pressure reasserted itself today, sinking it to new lows against the Deutsche mark and other currencies.

Meanwhile, gold reached its sixth successive record fixing level this afternoon at \$234.50 an ounce, up 35 cents from this morning's fixing.

The market was caught off-guard late yesterday, and the dollar was boosted, when the U.S. authorities decided to advance by one day the trade-balance announcement. A Commerce Department spokesman said the data was ready earlier than usual and the decision was made to announce it because the department was wary the information might leak out before the official release.

The Federal Reserve was believed to have further encouraged a recovery in the dollar by intervening late yesterday. European central banks as well as the Bank of

Fixing for Gold Record \$234.50

Japan also appeared to aid the dollar in today's trading.

News that the U.S. consumer prices rose sharply in September — higher than some market expectations — also put downward pressure on the dollar. Dealers once again accused the administration of a "neglectful" attitude toward the dollar and the "tense" conditions on the foreign exchange market.

U.S. Federal Reserve holdings of marketable U.S. government securities for foreign official and international accounts at Oct. 25 totaled \$88.046 billion, up \$367 million from a week earlier, according to data released late yesterday. Such holdings have risen \$2.634 billion during the past four weeks and have risen \$20.274 billion during the past 12 months.

The figures give an indication of the size of foreign central bank intervention in support of the dollar. However, market sources say that

intervention by central banks in West Germany, Switzerland and Japan alone surpassed the \$567-million figure last week. This would indicate that either central banks are channeling some of these funds into the forward markets or that central banks in the Mideast and the lesser developed countries are diversifying themselves of some of their U.S. official holdings.

The dollar struck a trading low of 1.7550 DM, breaking yesterday's record 1.7585 DM, before finishing at 1.7615 DM, up 13 points on the day. It edged up against the yen at 178.60 and was virtually unchanged against the Swiss franc at 1.5045 versus 1.5047.

Against the French franc, the dollar edged up to 4.07125 francs. It dropped slightly against the guilders to 1.92 and against the Belgian franc, it eased to 28.71.

Sterling gained slightly to \$2.063 after climbing above \$2.07. The Canadian dollar rose 60 points to 83.03 U.S. cents.

Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey said before Britain would enter a European Monetary System (EMS) it would have to be shown that it would encourage growth; impose obligations on the countries with strong economies as well as on the weak nations; that it would be accompanied by drastic changes in Common Market agricultural policy and the EEC budget; and that it would not endanger the economic policies of the United States and the Third World.

Among other reactions to the dollar, West German Bundesbank president Hans Eichelmeier said in Hamburg that only when the basic determinants behind the world currency system are corrected, can a change in the "unrealistically low dollar rate" be expected.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said the fall of the dollar was due to psychological and speculative factors and not based on economic reasons. He also said that President Carter's anti-inflation plan was a "good signal" but it certainly didn't fully meet expectations.

OECD States Oppose U.S. On Tighter Export Credit

PARIS, Oct. 27 (AP-DJ) — The United States is running into strong opposition from other industrial nations over its proposals aimed at tightening and broadening the existing arrangement on export credits.

This is what emerged after a week's meeting of high government officials of the 22 member nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. They agreed last February to comply with the existing arrangement which came into force last April 1.

Gilbert Morghen, president of the OECD's export credit group, said today that the U.S. proposals had taken many countries by surprise, especially as they were presented so soon after completion of the existing pact, which was also approved by the United States.

"What was more surprising to some members was the extent and nature of the U.S. proposals," he told a news conference.

Essentially, the United States is calling for a hike of between 0.25 and 0.75 percentage points in interest rates for officially supported credits, greater restrictions on the practice of mixed operations involving state aid and commercial credits, and a broadening of the coverage to include aircraft, ships, nuclear power plants and agricultural commodities.

Mr. Morghen said that the U.S. proposals had put into question the credibility of the existing arrangement.

The meeting asked the OECD secretariat to study the question and define a number of parameters if possible over the relationship between interest rates and exchange rates.

W. German Prices Rise
WIESBADEN, West Germany, Oct. 27 (AP-DJ) — The West German October cost-of-living preliminary index rose 2.2 percent from October 1977 and was up 0.1 percent from September. In September, cost of living was up 2.2 from September 1977.

The company also offered a 1.5-percent attendance allowance for employees with good timekeeping records. The result would be an average boost of 7 percent, with top-grade workers earning 8.1 percent more pay.

Ford Workers Reject Pay Rises

Totaling 12.5%

From Wire Dispatches
LONDON, Oct. 27 — Union leaders at Ford Motor Co.'s British subsidiary today rejected pay rises totaling 12.5 percent. Earlier, the company boosted its pay offer to the 37,000 striking manual workers by adding a 4.5-percent "attendance" payment to its previous offer of an 8-percent raise in base pay.

Talks have been adjourned until next Tuesday.

The new element involved an attendance payment plan comprising a lump sum to be paid each week to all workers who clock in on time and then work normal hours during the course of that week.

Meanwhile, talks on a new contract for 26,000 hourly paid workers at Vauxhall Motors ended today without any agreement. The General Motors subsidiary offered laborers a 4.7-percent increase in base pay, up from a 4.2-percent increase offered initially. It offered production men 5.5 percent, up from 4.5 percent and skilled workers 6.6 percent, up from 4.9 percent.

The company also offered a 1.5-percent attendance allowance for employees with good timekeeping records. The result would be an average boost of 7 percent, with top-grade workers earning 8.1 percent more pay.

New U.S. Inflation Chief A Fighter on All Fronts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (Reuters) — President Carter's new anti-inflation chief, Alfred Kahn, is a fierce believer in free enterprise who played a major role in the recent dramatic fall in world airline fares.

As chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board for the past 16 months, he spearheaded the phasing out of government regulation of airlines, thus reducing fares, opening up new routes, and increasing both the number of passengers and airline profits.

Mr. Kahn, a 61-year-old free-market economist with a distinguished academic career, takes over his tough new job from Robert Strauss, Mr. Carter's special trade representative who has asked to be relieved of his anti-inflation responsibilities so as to concentrate on his main task as chief U.S. negotiator in the multilateral trade liberalization talks now nearing their critical final phase in Geneva.

No Illusions
It was thanks to the work of Mr. Kahn that Sir Freddie Laker, the pioneering British airline operator, was able to open up his cheap, no-frills Skytrain service across the Atlantic.

And it is thanks to Mr. Kahn that the CAB he headed for more than a year will be phased out in 1985. Under legislation signed into law by the president this week, the board will simply be abolished when the industry it regulates is finally free of government rule.

Mr. Kahn, connected with Cornell University for more than three decades as chairman of the department of economics, dean of the college of arts and sciences and member of the board of trustees, has no illusions about the challenges of his new job.

'Profound Social Problem'
"It seems clear to me that what we are dealing with here is a profound social problem, a problem that somehow is related to our whole society, to our whole way of life," he said after his appointment.

"It is going to take not just a simple solution, but a devoted effort and cooperation of all of us. We either demonstrate that we are an American people or that we are just 200 million people at war with one another."

Mr. Kahn said he would be looking at government policies that restricted the economy, suppressed competition, inflated the cost of doing business and imposed unnecessarily burdensome regulations.

The consequences of failure, he said, were even tighter fiscal and monetary restraints that would throw the country into a recession and bring about mandatory wage and price controls.

Air Fares Seen Increasing With U.S. Deregulation

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (Reuters) — Air fares, which have declined substantially over the last year, are expected to begin to move in the other direction now that President Carter has freed the carriers from government regulation, even though an increase is exactly the opposite of what the administration had in mind when the President signed the legislation earlier in the week.

Analysts who keep close watch on the industry are also predicting large increases in ticket prices for air travelers, but for 1979 at least, they believe air fares will edge upward rather than decline further.

They suggested it probably is too early to tell the overall impact on the structure of the industry itself, but they believed the airlines in the strongest financial condition, such as Delta and Northwest, would benefit most.

Under the new law, the Civil Aeronautics Board's authority over routes will end in 1981 and its duty to regulate fares and rates will end in 1982.

At the time of the signing, Mr. Carter said the legislation will "ensure American citizens of an opportunity for low-priced air transportation."

Analyst Roland Moreno, of Smith Barney, Harris Upham and Co., said "there is a good possibility that fares on average will increase in 1979." But he did not see a major trend in prices developing either up or down. He said that essentially deregulation "provides carriers greater ability to react quickly to what they think is necessary in the way of fare changes."

Mr. Kahn said he would be looking at government policies that restricted the economy, suppressed competition, inflated the cost of doing business and imposed unnecessarily burdensome regulations.

The consequences of failure, he said, were even tighter fiscal and monetary restraints that would throw the country into a recession and bring about mandatory wage and price controls.

Mr. Kahn said he would be looking at government policies that restricted the economy, suppressed competition, inflated the cost of doing business and imposed unnecessarily burdensome regulations.

The consequences of failure, he said, were even tighter fiscal and monetary restraints that would throw the country into a recession and bring about mandatory wage and price controls.

Mr. Kahn said he would be looking at government policies that restricted the economy, suppressed competition, inflated the cost of doing business and imposed unnecessarily burdensome regulations.

The consequences of failure, he said, were even tighter fiscal and monetary restraints that would throw the country into a recession and bring about mandatory wage and price controls.

Mr. Kahn said he would be looking at government policies that restricted the economy, suppressed competition, inflated the cost of doing business and imposed unnecessarily burdensome regulations.

The consequences of failure, he said, were even tighter fiscal and monetary restraints that would throw the country into a recession and bring about mandatory wage and price controls.

Mr. Kahn said he would be looking at government policies that restricted the economy, suppressed competition, inflated the cost of doing business and imposed unnecessarily burdensome regulations.

The consequences of failure, he said, were even tighter fiscal and monetary restraints that would throw the country into a recession and bring about mandatory wage and price controls.

Mr. Kahn said he would be looking at government policies that restricted the economy, suppressed competition, inflated the cost of doing business and imposed unnecessarily burdensome regulations.

The consequences of failure, he said, were even tighter fiscal and monetary restraints that would throw the country into a recession and bring about mandatory wage and price controls.

Mr. Kahn said he would be looking at government policies that restricted the economy, suppressed competition, inflated the cost of doing business and imposed unnecessarily burdensome regulations.

The consequences of failure, he said, were even tighter fiscal and monetary restraints that would throw the country into a recession and bring about mandatory wage and price controls.

Mr. Kahn said he would be looking at government policies that restricted the economy, suppressed competition, inflated the cost of doing business and imposed unnecessarily burdensome regulations.

The consequences of failure, he said, were even tighter fiscal and monetary restraints that would throw the country into a recession and bring about mandatory wage and price controls.

Mr. Kahn said he would be looking at government policies that restricted the economy, suppressed competition, inflated the cost of doing business and imposed unnecessarily burdensome regulations.

The consequences of failure, he said, were even tighter fiscal and monetary restraints that would throw the country into a recession and bring about mandatory wage and price controls.

Mr. Kahn said he would be looking at government policies that restricted the economy, suppressed competition, inflated the cost of doing business and imposed unnecessarily burdensome regulations.

The consequences of failure, he said, were even tighter fiscal and monetary restraints that would throw the country into a recession and bring about mandatory wage and price controls.

Mr. Kahn said he would be looking at government policies that restricted the economy, suppressed competition, inflated the cost of doing business and imposed unnecessarily burdensome regulations.

The consequences of failure, he said, were even tighter fiscal and monetary restraints that would throw the country into a recession and bring about mandatory wage and price controls.

Mr. Kahn said he would be looking at government policies that restricted the economy, suppressed competition, inflated the cost of doing business and imposed unnecessarily burdensome regulations.

The consequences of failure, he said, were even tighter fiscal and monetary restraints that would throw the country into a recession and bring about mandatory wage and price controls.

Mr. Kahn said he would be looking at government policies that restricted the economy, suppressed competition, inflated the cost of doing business and imposed unnecessarily burdensome regulations.

The consequences of failure, he said, were even tighter fiscal and monetary restraints that would throw the country into a recession and bring about mandatory wage and price controls.

Mr. Kahn said he would be looking at government policies that restricted the economy, suppressed competition, inflated the cost of doing business and imposed unnecessarily burdensome regulations.

The consequences of failure, he said, were even tighter fiscal and monetary restraints that would throw the country into a recession and bring about mandatory wage and price controls.

Mr. Kahn said he would be looking at government policies that restricted the economy, suppressed competition, inflated the cost of doing business and imposed unnecessarily burdensome regulations.

The consequences of failure, he said, were even tighter fiscal and monetary restraints that would throw the country into a recession and bring about mandatory wage and price controls.

Earnings Off; Productivity Rises

U.S. Consumer Prices Up 0.8%

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP-DJ) — U.S. consumer prices climbed a seasonally adjusted 0.8 percent, or at a 9.6-percent annual rate, in September, the Labor Department said today.

The September increase follows a 0.6-percent rise in August, a 0.5-percent increase in July and a 0.9-percent rise in June. On an unadjusted basis, the price index for all urban consumers in September stood at 199.3 percent of the 1967 average, up 8.3 percent from a year earlier.

After the announcement, White House press secretary Jody Powell said the increase was not encouraging. He said: "It is our view that these figures underscore the importance of maximum cooperation and support for the president's inflation plan."

A companion report on consumers' purchasing power showed that after adjustment for inflation, spendable earnings fell 0.3 percent from August when earnings declined 0.6 percent. Real spendable earnings were an adjusted 3.3 percent below year-earlier levels.

The department's revised index for urban wage earners and clerical workers rose an adjusted 0.7 percent last month following a 0.6-percent boost in August. On an unadjusted basis, the index rose 0.7 percent from August to 199.1 percent of the 1967 average, up 8.2 percent from a year earlier.

The department also reported that productivity in the private business sector increased at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 4.5 percent in the third quarter. The gain, the sharpest since the 5.1-percent increase in the third quarter of 1977, compared with a 1.2-percent increase in the second quarter and a 4.5-percent decline at an annual rate in the first quarter.

In manufacturing, productivity rose at a 10-percent rate in the third quarter, the largest gain in three years.

Separately, the department also said major collective-bargaining settlements during the first nine months of this year provided wage boosts averaging 7.7 percent for the first contract-year and 6.5 percent annually over the life of the contract, compared with a 7.8-percent first-year boost and a 5.8-percent increase over the life of the contract in 1977.

The new settlements for the first nine months of 1978 relate to about 2 million workers under 547 settlements in the private non-farm sector each covering 1,000 or more workers.

There was a feeling that an increasing number of margin calls are beginning to affect market prices, especially among lower capitalization issues.

Reliance Group topped the active list, easing 1/4 to 33 3/4. Arco, in second place, lost 1 1/2 to 17 1/2. Among the actives, Sears lost 1/2 to 21 1/4, Exxon 1/4 to 49 and Boeing 1/4 to 56 1/2.

Lykes was the biggest percentage loser, falling 3/4 to 6 1/4, while LTV lost 1/4 to 6 1/4. Ford fell 1/4 to 40 1/4 and GM, which said after the close that earnings had risen, lost 1 1/2 to 61 1/2.

IBM gave up 2 1/2 to 270, Du Pont to 56 1/2.

There was a feeling that an increasing number of margin calls are beginning to affect market prices, especially among lower capitalization issues.

Reliance Group topped the active list, easing 1/4 to 33 3/4. Arco, in second place, lost 1 1/2 to 17 1/2. Among the actives, Sears lost 1/2 to 21 1/4, Exxon 1/4 to 49 and Boeing 1/4 to 56 1/2.

Lykes was the biggest percentage loser, falling 3/4 to 6 1/4, while LTV lost 1/4 to 6 1/4. Ford fell 1/4 to 40 1/4 and GM, which said after the close that earnings had risen, lost 1 1/2 to 61 1/2.

IBM gave up 2 1/2 to 270, Du Pont to 56 1/2.

There was a feeling that an increasing number of margin calls are beginning to affect market prices, especially among lower capitalization issues.

Reliance Group topped the active list, easing 1/4 to 33 3/4. Arco, in second place, lost 1 1/2 to 17 1/2. Among the actives, Sears lost 1/2 to 21 1/4, Exxon 1/4 to 49 and Boeing 1/4 to 56 1/2.

Lykes was the biggest percentage loser, falling 3/4 to 6 1/4, while LTV lost 1/4 to 6 1/4. Ford fell 1/4 to 40 1/4 and GM, which said after the close that earnings had risen, lost 1 1/2 to 61 1/2.

IBM gave up 2 1/2 to 270, Du Pont to 56 1/2.

There was a feeling that an increasing number of margin calls are beginning to affect market prices, especially among lower capitalization issues.

Reliance Group topped the active list, easing 1/4 to 33 3/4. Arco, in second place, lost 1 1/2 to 17 1/2. Among the actives, Sears lost 1/2 to 21 1/4, Exxon 1/4 to 49 and Boeing 1/4 to 56 1/2.

Lykes was the biggest percentage loser, falling 3/4 to 6 1/4, while LTV lost 1/4 to 6 1/4. Ford fell 1/4 to 40 1/4 and GM, which said after the close that earnings had risen, lost 1 1/2 to 61 1/2.

IBM gave up 2 1/2 to 270, Du Pont to 56 1/2.

There was a feeling that an increasing number of margin calls are beginning to affect market prices, especially among lower capitalization issues.

Reliance Group topped the active list, easing 1/4 to 33 3/4. Arco, in second place, lost 1 1/2 to 17 1/2. Among the actives, Sears lost 1/2 to 21 1/4, Exxon 1/4 to 49 and Boeing 1/4 to 56 1/2.

Lykes was the biggest percentage loser, falling 3/4 to 6 1/4, while LTV lost 1/4 to 6 1/4. Ford fell 1/4 to 40 1/4 and GM, which said after the close that earnings had risen, lost 1 1/2 to 61 1/2.

IBM gave up 2 1/2 to 270, Du Pont to 56 1/2.

There was a feeling that an increasing number of margin calls are beginning to affect market prices, especially among lower capitalization issues.

Reliance Group topped the active list, easing 1/4 to 33 3/4. Arco, in second place, lost 1 1/2 to 17 1/2. Among the actives, Sears lost 1/2 to 21 1/4, Exxon 1/4 to 49 and Boeing 1/4 to 56 1/2.

Lykes was the biggest percentage loser, falling 3/4 to 6 1/4, while LTV lost 1/4 to 6 1/4. Ford fell 1/4 to 40 1/4 and GM, which said after the close that earnings had risen, lost 1 1/2 to 61 1/2.

IBM gave up 2 1/2 to 270, Du Pont to 56 1/2.

There was a feeling that an increasing number of margin calls are beginning to affect market prices, especially among lower capitalization issues.

Reliance Group topped the active list, easing 1/4 to 33 3/4. Arco, in second place, lost 1 1/2 to 17 1/2. Among the actives, Sears lost 1/2 to 21 1/4, Exxon 1/4 to 49 and Boeing 1/4 to 56 1/2.

Lykes was the biggest percentage loser, falling 3/4 to 6 1/4, while LTV lost 1/4 to 6 1/4. Ford fell 1/4 to 40 1/4 and GM, which said after the close that earnings had risen, lost 1 1/2 to 61 1/2.

IBM gave up 2 1/2 to 270, Du Pont to 56 1/2.

There was a feeling that an increasing number of margin calls are beginning to affect market prices, especially among lower capitalization issues.

Reliance Group topped the active list, easing 1/4 to 33 3/4. Arco, in second place, lost 1 1/2 to 17 1/2. Among the actives, Sears lost 1/2 to 21 1/4, Exxon 1/4 to 49 and Boeing 1/4 to 56 1/2.

Lykes was the biggest percentage loser, falling 3/4 to 6 1/4, while LTV lost 1/4 to 6 1/4. Ford fell 1/4 to 40 1/4 and GM, which said after the close that earnings had risen, lost 1 1/2 to 61 1/2.

IBM gave up 2 1/2 to 270, Du Pont to 56 1/2.

There was a feeling that an increasing number of margin calls are beginning to affect market prices, especially among lower capitalization issues.

Reliance Group topped the active list, easing 1/4 to 33 3/4. Arco, in second place, lost 1 1/2 to 17 1/2. Among the actives, Sears lost 1/2 to 21 1/4, Exxon 1/4 to 49 and Boeing 1/4 to 56 1/2.

Lykes was the biggest percentage loser, falling 3/4 to 6 1/4, while LTV lost 1/4 to 6 1/4. Ford fell 1/4 to 40 1/4 and GM, which said after the close that earnings had risen, lost 1 1/2 to 61 1/2.

IBM gave up 2 1/2 to 270, Du Pont to 56 1/2.

There was a feeling that an increasing number of margin calls are beginning to affect market prices, especially among lower capitalization issues.

Reliance Group topped the active list, easing 1/4 to 33 3/4. Arco, in second place, lost 1 1/2 to 17 1/2. Among the actives, Sears lost 1/2 to 21 1/4, Exxon 1/4 to 49 and Boeing 1/4 to 56 1/2.

Lykes was the biggest percentage loser, falling 3/4 to 6 1/4, while LTV lost 1/4 to 6 1/4. Ford fell 1/4 to 40 1/4 and GM, which said after the close that earnings had risen, lost 1 1/2 to 61 1/2.

IBM gave up 2 1/2 to 270, Du Pont to 56 1/2.

There was a feeling that an increasing number of margin calls are beginning to affect market prices, especially among lower capitalization issues.

Reliance Group topped the active list, easing 1/4 to 33 3/4. Arco, in second place, lost 1 1/2 to 17 1/2. Among the actives, Sears lost 1/2 to 21 1/4, Exxon 1/4 to 49 and Boeing 1/4 to 56 1/2.

Lykes was the biggest percentage loser, falling 3/4 to 6 1/4, while LTV lost 1/4 to 6 1/4. Ford fell 1/4 to 40 1/4 and GM, which said after the close that earnings had risen, lost 1 1/2 to 61 1/2.

IBM gave up 2 1/2 to 270, Du Pont to 56 1/2.

There was a feeling that an increasing number of margin calls are beginning to affect market prices, especially among lower capitalization issues.

Reliance Group topped the active list, easing 1/4 to 33 3/4. Arco, in second place, lost 1 1/2 to 17 1/2. Among the actives, Sears lost 1/2 to 21 1/4, Exxon 1/4 to 49 and Boeing 1/4 to 56 1/2.

Lykes was the biggest percentage loser, falling 3/4 to 6 1/4, while LTV lost 1/4 to 6 1/4. Ford fell 1/4 to 40 1/4 and GM, which said after the close that earnings had risen, lost 1 1/2 to 61 1/2.

IBM gave up 2 1/2 to 270, Du Pont to 56 1/2.

There was a feeling that an increasing number of margin calls are beginning to affect market prices, especially among lower capitalization issues.

U.S. Company Reports

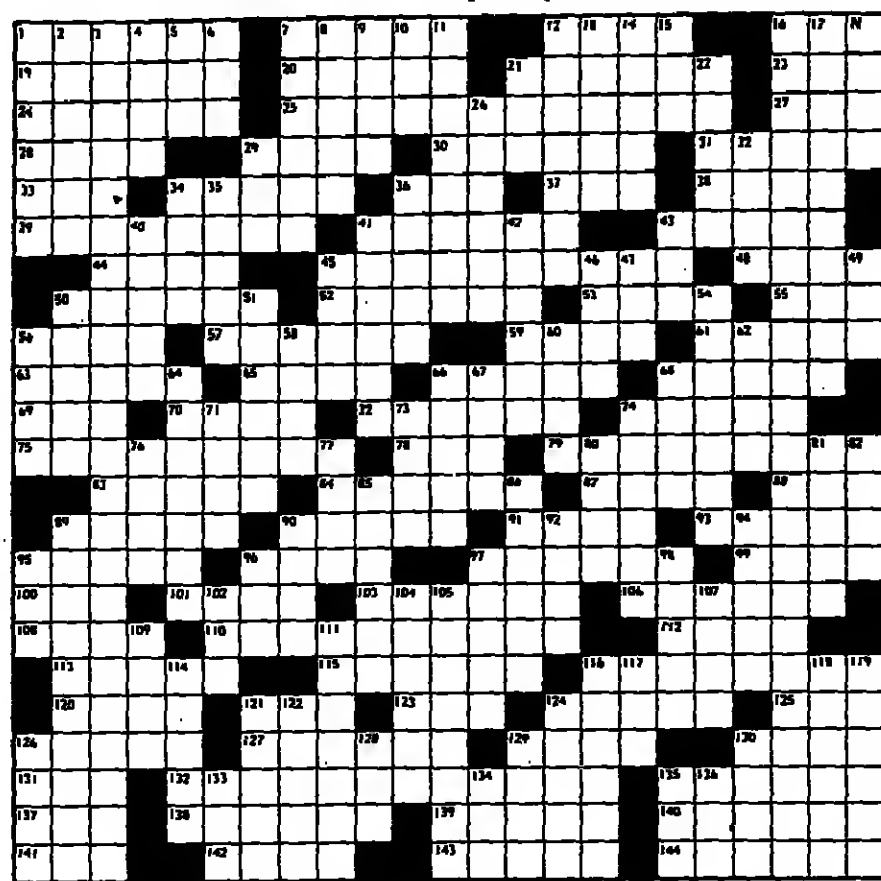
Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
		1977	1978
Aetna Life & Casualty			
1st Quarter	1977	3rd Quarter	1977
Revenue.....	2,430	Revenue.....	13,600
Profits.....	132.10	Profits.....	527.90
Per Share.....	2.44	Per Share.....	1.84
2nd Quarter	1978	4th Quarter	1977
Revenue.....	7,080	Revenue.....	45,600
Profits.....	376.60	Profits.....	2,500
Per Share.....	6.97	Per Share.....	8.70
General Motors			
1st Quarter	1977	3rd Quarter	1977
Revenue.....	1,196	Revenue.....	1,300
Profits.....	14.00	Profits.....	0.76 loss
Per Share.....	N.A.	Per Share.....	-
Agway			
1st Quarter	1977	3rd Quarter	1977
Revenue.....	1,196	Revenue.....	1,300
Profits.....	14.00	Profits.....	0.76 loss
Per Share.....	N.A.	Per Share.....	-
Alhambra (H.F.)			
1st Quarter	1977	3rd Quarter	1977
Revenue.....	259.30	Revenue.....	1,300
Profits.....	29.19	Profits.....	0.76 loss
Per Share.....	1.27	Per Share.....	-
American National Financial			
1st Quarter	1977	3rd Quarter	1977
Revenue.....	754.00	Revenue.....	1,300
Profits.....	87.78	Profits.....	0.76 loss
Per Share.....	3.83	Per Share.....	-
AMF			
1st Quarter	1977	3rd Quarter	1977
Revenue.....	326.40	Revenue.....	1,300
Profits.....	12.45	Profits.....	0.76 loss
Per Share.....	0.62	Per Share.....	-
Amerasia Hess			
1st Quarter	1977	3rd Quarter	1977
Revenue.....	1,130	Revenue.....	1,300
Profits.....	30.60	Profits.....	0.76 loss
Per Share.....	0.75	Per Share.....	-
Consumers Power			
1st Quarter	1977	3rd Quarter	1977
Revenue.....	358.90	Revenue.....	1,300
Profits.....	39.30	Profits.....	0.76 loss
Per Share.....	0.64	Per Share.....	-
General Motors			
1st Quarter	1977	3rd Quarter	1977
Revenue.....	13,600	Revenue.....	13,600
Profits.....	527.90	Profits.....	527.90
Per Share.....	1.84	Per Share.....	1.84
LTV Corp			
1st Quarter	1977	3rd Quarter	1977
Revenue.....	1,300	Revenue.....	1,300
Profits.....	0.76 loss	Profits.....	0.76 loss
Per Share.....	-	Per Share.....	-
Lykes			
1st Quarter	1977	3rd Quarter	1977
Revenue.....	500.60	Revenue.....	500.60
Profits.....	1.18	Profits.....	1.18
Per Share.....	0.13	Per Share.....	0.13
McDonnell Douglas			
1st Quarter	1977	3rd Quarter	1977
Revenue.....	1,000	Revenue.....	1,000
Profits.....	42.62	Profits.....	42.62
Per Share.....	1.10	Per Share.....	1.10
Murphy Oil			
1st Quarter	1977	3rd Quarter	1977
Revenue.....	311.80	Revenue.....	311.80
Profits.....	10.95	Profits.....	10.95
Per Share.....	0.88	Per Share.....	0.88
National Can			
1st Quarter	1977	3rd Quarter	1977
Revenue.....	288.00	Revenue.....	288.00
Profits.....	3.05	Profits.....	3.05
Per Share.....	0.31	Per Share.....	0.31
St Paul Companies			
1st Quarter	1977	3rd Quarter	1977
Revenue.....	411.40	Revenue.....	411.40
Profits.....	41.34	Profits.....	41.34
Per Share.....	1.97	Per Share.....	1.97
Timken			
1st Quarter	1977	3rd Quarter	1977
Revenue.....	262.70	Revenue.....	262.70
Profits.....	16.98	Profits.....	16.98
Per Share.....	1.34	Per Share.....	1.34
Tosco			
1st Quarter	1977	3rd Quarter	1977
Revenue.....	315.44	Revenue.....	315.44
Profits.....	11.77	Profits.....	11.77
Per Share.....	0.59	Per Share.....	0.59
Other Reports			
Revenue, Profits in Millions			
Canada			
Gulf Oil of Canada			
1st Quarter	1977	3rd Quarter	1977
Revenue.....	1,900	Revenue.....	1,900
Profits.....	120.00	Profits.....	120.00
Per Share.....	2.64	Per Share.....	2.64
DIRECTOR			
Financial advisor with formation of Overseas Agriculture Real Estate Experience in high level desired plus the skills to tions. Excellent compen income. Send complete resume President Box D 1,203			

3. *How do you think the world will be different in 20 years?*

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

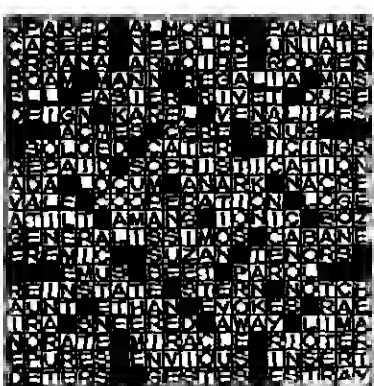
Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

Guess Who By Betty Leary



- ACROSS
- 1 Renounce
7 Acres
12 Egyptian Goddess
16 Reak
19 Smallest ones
20 Turn outward
21 Easily done
23 Biblical name
24 Presidents
25 Toy
27 Follies
28 Fuel
29 Shell
30 Place
31 Purposeful
33 Appendage
34 To the
36 Constructed
37 Nonsense!
38 Pearl Buck heroine
39 Second-rate
41 Film fruit
43 "Come (faithful)"
44 Halo
45 Style of fiction
48 Iowa town
49 Tasted, in a way
52 Army of the
53 Hair style
55 Constellation
56 Desk item
- DOWN
- 1 One of the
2 Lament
3 Advice from
4 Recipient
5 Road map entry
6 Letter
7 Flat
8 Sailor's call
9 Connecting part
10 Annoy
11 Refinery
12 Worker
13 Acid prefix
14 Lhasa's site
15 Workers' group
16 Part of an adage
17 Maneuvered
18 Pear
21 U.S. agency
22 Sound
26 Public officer
29 Pronoun
32 Fitzgerald

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	C	F		C	F	
ALBANY	21	70	Fair	MADRID	18	64
AMSTERDAM	12	54	Mild	MIAMI	27	81
ANKARA	10	50	Overcast	MILAN	13	55
ATHENS	10	50	Overcast	MONTREAL	6	43
BIRBIT	10	50	Overcast	MOSCOW	8	46
BELGRADE	10	50	Fair	MUNICH	7	45
BERLIN	10	50	Overcast	NEW YORK	14	57
BRUSSELS	14	57	Cloudy	NICE	14	57
BUCKAREST	9	48	Cloudy	OSLO	9	48
BUDAPEST	9	48	Cloudy	PARIS	13	55
CASABLANCA	23	73	Fair	PRAGUE	10	49
COPENHAGEN	7	45	Rain	ROME	8	46
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Fair	SOFIA	4	39
DUBLIN	14	57	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	6	43
EDINBURGH	14	57	Overcast	TEHRAN	24	75
FLORENCE	15	59	Fair	TEL AVIV	24	75
FRANKFURT	10	50	Cloudy	TOKYO	22	73
GENEVA	12	54	Fair	TUNIS	28	82
HILVERSUM	14	57	Cloudy	VIENNA	10	50
ISTANBUL	11	52	Rain	WARSAW	8	46
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Fair	WASHINGTON	16	61
LONDON	14	57	Fair	ZURICH	10	50
LOS ANGELES	14	57	Rain			
	14	57	Cloudy			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 17h)

BOOKS

SECRET ISAAC

By Jerome Charyn. Arbor House. 315 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by Herbert Gold

THIS is the fourth book in which Jerome Charyn has wandered amazed by fist, teeth, worms, crime and language in his utterly convincing gargoyle world of Isaac the Pure, the Brave, the Good; Isaac Sidel, New York Jewish cop. "Blue Eyes" told of Manfred Cohen, his angel detective, earnest, beautiful, not too bright. "Marilyn the Wild" told of Isaac's nymphomaniac half-Irish daughter, who always said Yes when she hadn't always ought to. "The Education of Patrick Silver" dealt with a luring defrocked officer for whom crime prevention and crime are separated only by a hyphen. "Secret Isaac" portrays Isaac Sidel at the end of his tether, negligently falling in love, aging, eaten, gloomy beyond redemption as he watches himself lose the ones he loves and himself also. The jackals are barking. Isaac the Pure feels much less pure these days.

The passions of Marilyn, Isaac and of the lovers and haters and magic criminals who surrounded them made "Marilyn the Wild" a masterpiece of a story; real daughter, real father, real lovers and husbands and pickpockets and gangs. But it now seems clear that Charyn's real concern in these novels is not psychology, action or social density but language. Out of the materials of the detective novel and urban realism, he has created the poetry of a funkier rhetoric. There is the energy and desperation of quest, but no possible way to discover the undefined goal of peace and connection with others. Charyn has perfected his voice as he lives in it and its laws are so certain that he achieves a densely felt life despite the absence of conventional feeling or motivation.

Fantasy Seems Real

Everything is fantasy and nothing seems merely "made up." These gargoyle years, hunger, bleed. One believes in the armor-headed tapeworm which eats Isaac and one believes that Isaac does not bother to remove it from his guts. One believes in the hoods who study James Joyce, and the secret bank accounts that are in the names of Anna Livia Plurabelle and Molly Bloom. One believes that the teeth of a weary old Jewish boss cop walk near the ground as he pursues pimps and racketeers to Ireland — just as one can believe that bureaucrats become giant noses in Gogol's St. Petersburg. The language of both Gogol and Charyn finds truths otherwise inaccessible.

Reading these books produces a kind of manic enjoyment in Charyn's fans. They are not difficult to follow. The boiling invention leaves no sense of puzzlement. The pleasure of fantasy, of fantasy without limit, laid against familiar corruption, lasts, puts one in a state of hallucination, neither awake nor asleep. The dream is alert, with perky ears and a nasty snarl. Charyn is an inspired liar who does not need to pretend he is telling the truth. Increasingly, he seems to be abandoning his gritty knowledge and feeling for New York, cops, wom-

en, the metropolitan jungle, in favor of a vision which treats comedy in dead earnest, tragic failure as fatal comedy, all of it as a means to transform reality into nouns and verbs. He hits Chagall's cows with his violin and knocks them out of the sky.

Readily Accepted

The astonishing thing is how readily his enterprise can be accepted by the reader. Obsession is energized by gift; there is a lesson for paranoiacs in this — how not to waste their griefs. Isaac falls in love with a hooker, impregnates a politician's wife, telephones his own old wife in the middle of the night, keeps silently over the daughter who has been married seven times before the age of 30.

Isaac blackens his fate and lives as a hawking bum in a sleazy midtown hotel, reaching for the secret connections leading from pimps and whores toward graduates of Columbia University. The worm gnaws. Isaac elicits a slyly senile mayor by courting aged synagogue crooked with his silver tongue.

Crooked retired cops play his friends, his enemies, each other. The worlds of the police and prostitution are criss-crossed and linked, as indeed they really are. The center does not hold, but things happen. Language, subtle, bold, funny, extended into poetry, absolutely Charyn's central possession, keeps all this in order.

A prime element of story is magic, the unreal made real and the real made unreal. "Secret Isaac," and Charyn's rapidly ascending body of fiction, do the continuous, essential work of magic-making with an absolutely singular and piercing voice.

I pray Isaac the Pure may purge the worm in the next story.

Herbert Gold's latest book is "Waiting for Cordelia."

© Los Angeles Times

Viking to Issue A Second Book By Mrs. Onassis

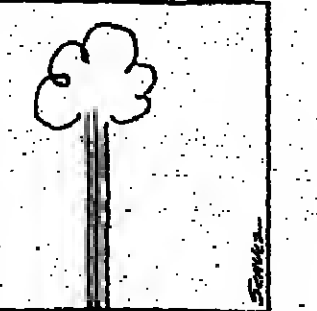
NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (UPI) — Jacqueline Onassis' second volume for Viking Press, an illustrated volume of Russian fairy tales, will be published Monday.

Viking is bringing out the book, "The Firebird and Other Russian Fairy Tales," without the usual publication fireworks because the former first lady quit the firm a year ago after working there for two years.

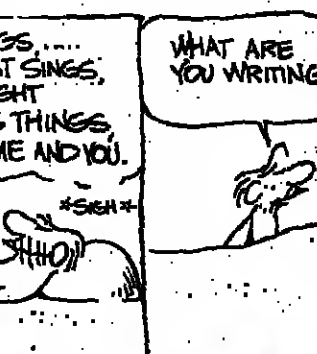
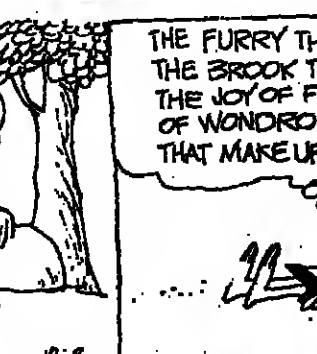
She has since taken an editing job with Doubleday & Co.

A Viking spokesman said Mrs. Onassis was drawn to her second book because of her first book for Viking, "In the Russian Style," a picture history of Russian costume published in connection with a Metropolitan Museum exhibition.

PEANUTS



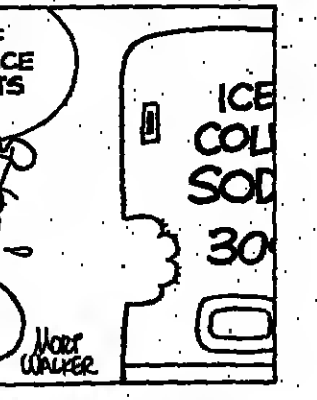
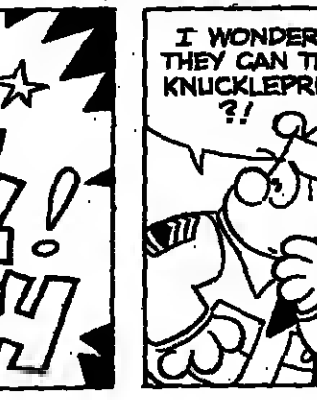
B. C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



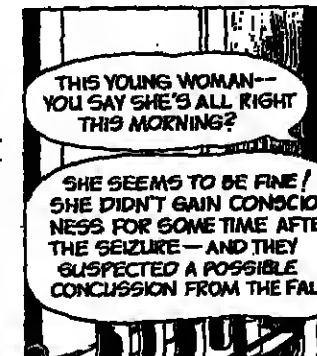
ANDY CAPP



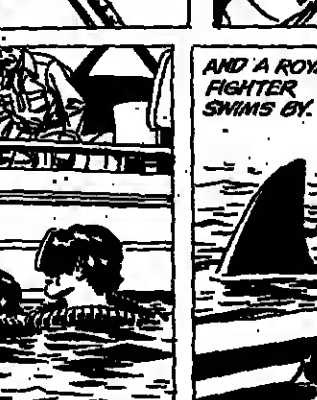
WIZARD OF ID



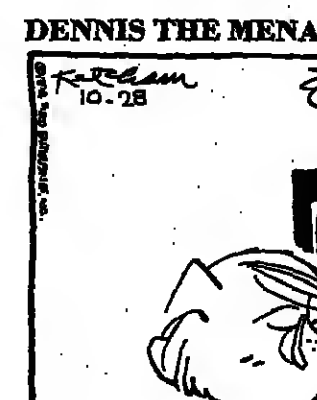
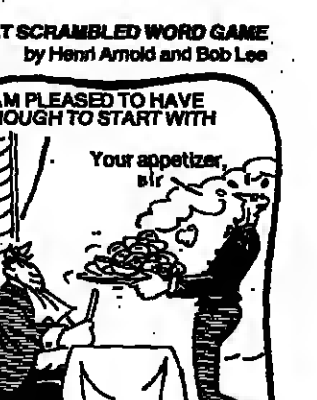
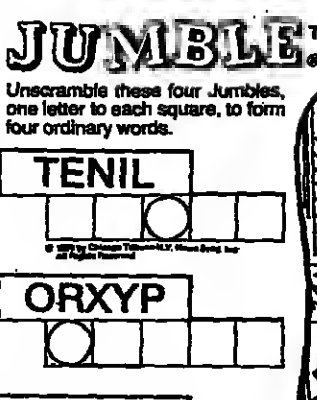
REX MORGAN



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE

